The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 46. HUNTINGDON, PA., APRIL 12, 1871. NO. 15.

The Huntingdon Journal.

R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid within six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TEN CENTS per line for each of the first four insertions, and FIVE CENTS per line for each subsequent insertion less than three months.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
Inch	$ 2 50	$ 4 00	$ 5 00	$ 6 00	¼ col	$ 9 00	$ 18 00	$ 27	$ 36
"	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	36 00	50	65
"	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
"	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
"	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Travellers' Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD					STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXPRESS	PASSENGER	WAY PASSENGER	PITTSBURGH EXPRESS			PHILA EXPRESS	MAIL	HARRISBURG ACCOM.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.			P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
9 55	.....	11 57	.....		N. Hamilton	.....	5 13	9 23
9 35	.....	12 05	7 43		Mt. Union	.....	5 05	9 15
11	.....	12 14	.....		Mapleton	.....	4 57	9 07
9	.....	12 23	7 56		Mill Creek	.....	4 48	9 00
8 55	5 20	12 37	8 08		Huntingdon	.....	4 33	8 45
8 54	.....	12 58	.....		Petersburg	11 12	4 15	8 30
8 33	.....	1 06	.....		Barree	.....	4 06	8 23
8 19	.....	1 15	.....		Spruce Creek	.....	4 00	8 17
8 08	.....	1 28	.....		Birmingham	10 46	3 46	8 06
7 51	.....	1 37	8 55		Tyrone	.....	3 29	8 03
7 41	.....	1 48	.....		Tipton	10 30	3 29	7 51
7 30	.....	1 55	.....		Fostoria	.....	3 23	7 45
7 25	.....	2 00	.....		Bell's Mills	.....	3 18	7 41
7 15	6 30	2 20	9 30		Altoona	10 00	3 00	7 25
M	A. M.	P. M	A. M.			P. M.	P. M	A. M.

The Fast Line Eastward, leaves Altoona at 12 48 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 1 57 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 55 P. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M.

Pacific Express Eastward, leaves Altoona at 7 15 A. M., and passes Huntingdon at

Cincinnati Express Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 35 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 50 A. M.

The Fast Line Westward, passes Huntingdon at 7 35 M., and arrives at Altoona at 8 45 P. M.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Wednesday, Nov. 22d, 1870, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Trains.			Down Trains.	
Accom.	Mail	STATIONS.	Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5 20	LE 9 00	Huntingdon	AR 8 40	AR 4 10
5 28	9 08	Long Siding	8 29	4 02
5 42	9 21	McConnellstown	8 13	3 46
5 49	9 30	Pleasant Grove	8 05	3 38
6 03	9 45	Marklesburg	7 50	3 23
6 18	10 00	Coffee Run	7 35	3 08
6 25	10 08	Rough and Ready	7 27	3 00
6 40	10 23	Cove	7 12	2 46
6 48	10 27	Fishers Summit	7 06	2 41
7 05	10 43	Saxton	6 50	2 25
1 10	10 50			2 06
	11 08	Riddlesburg		1 58
	11 16	Hopewell		1 38
	11 36	Pipers Run		1 18
	11 56	Tatesville		1 10
	12 08	Bloody Run		1 05
	AR 12 12	Mount Dallas		LE 1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

7 19	LE 10 55	Saxton,	AR 6 40	AR 2 00
7 25	11 10	Coalmont	6 25	2 05
7 30	11 15	Crawford	6 20	2 00
7 40	AR 11 25	Dudley,	LE 6 10	LE 1 00
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.

Nov. 22, 1870.

Professional Cards.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

F. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, second floor of Allicister's new building, Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Scrivener, Huntingdon, Pa. All kinds of writing, drafting, &c., done at short notice. Office on Smith street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. [may12,'69.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. A. POLLOCK, Surveyor and Real Estate Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to Surveying in all its branches. Will also buy, sell, or rent Farms, Houses, and Real Estate of every kind, in any part of the United States. Send for a circular. [jan.4'71.

DR. J. A. DEAVER, having located at Franklinville, offers his professional services to the community. [jan.4,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY.

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office on Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER, Dentist, has removed to the Brick Row, opposite the Court House. [jan.4,'71.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents

Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

TO ADVERTISERS:

:o:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

:o:

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Legal Advertisements.

TRIAL LIST FOR APRIL TERM, 1871. FIRST WEEK.

John McCahan's Exrs.	vs. A. P. Wilson.
Geo. C. Hamilton	vs. David Fouse.
W. W. and D. C. Entriken	vs. James Entriken.
Same	vs. Wm. S. Entriken.
Andrew Johnson	vs. Powelton C. and I. Co.
Ann Cook et al	vs. George Mears.
Wharton & Maguire	vs. E. A. Green & Co.
Same	vs. Richard Langdon.
John P. Zimmerman	vs. Martin Walker.
McDonald & Co.	vs. Nicholas Lewis.

SECOND WEEK.

John M'Kelvy and wife	vs. H. C. Robinson, et. al.
P. S. Brackenridge	vs. D. C. Salsburg.
H. C. Lockhart et. al.	vs. James Bricker.
D. H. and B. H. Good	vs. W. A. Orbison, et. al.
S. A. Hughes & Bro.	vs. E. A. Greene & Co.
Hannah Rudy	vs. D. R. P. Neely.
S. R. Douglas, holder	vs. H. S. Wharton.
Henry & Co.	vs. Wm. Hatfield.
Johnston Moore's Exrs	vs. James P. Moore, gar.
Wm. A. M yer	vs. David Fouse.
Lazarus M yer	vs. Hicks & Walls.
August Kohler	vs. John E. Seeds, et. al.
Aaron Beightal	vs. Reuben Duff.
Jacob Hoffman	vs. John Bare.
John S. Miller	vs. P. R. R. Co.
John Keller's, Exrs	vs. Samuel Keller's Exrs.
State Bank	vs. Matthew Stewart.
Jabob F. Little	vs. Robert Fleming.
Martin & Peterson	vs. Post & Coplin.
William Miller	vs. William M'Clure.
Michael Boring	vs. Robert Hackett.

M. M. M'NEAL,
Prothonotary's Office, Mar. 15. Proth'y.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattles set apart to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, a. d., 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be presented for "approval by the Court," on Wednesday, April 12th, 1871:

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Nancy Westbrook, widow of John Westbrook, deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Mary Mills, widow of Wm. Mills, late of Dublin township, deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Rose Smith, widow of Irwin Smith, late of Mapleton, dec'd.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Margaret Horning, widow of Isreal Horning, late of Barree tp., deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Elizabeth Miller, widow of Christian Miller, late of Cass tp., deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Elizabeth McCarthy, widow of Wm. McCarthy, late of Brady tp., Pa.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Susan Stryker, widow of Mahlon T. Stryker, late of West township, deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Susan Walker, widow of Henry C. Walker, late of Alexandria boro., deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Jane Peightal, widow of Samuel Peightal, late of Oneida tp., deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Martha C. Weston, widow of John Weston, late of Mapleton boro, deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Ally Clark, widow of Amos Clark, late of Tod tp., deceased.

Inventory and appraisement of the personal property, taken by Mary Green, widow of George Green, late of Oneida township, deceased.

J. E. SMUCKER,
Clk Orphans' Court.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 15.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given. to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, next, (1871.) to wit:

1. Administration account of Jacob Sharp, one of the Executors of Jacob Detwiler, late of Brady township, deceased.
2. Final administration account of David P. Gwin, administrator of Hon. James Gwin, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased.
3. Administration account of Hiram Shadle, administrator of Mary Shadle, late of Brady tp., deceased.
4. Account of Dr. Wm. P. M'Nite, administrator of Catharine Rutter, late of Shirley tp., deceased.
5. Administration account of Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., administrator of Wm. W. Hildebrand, late of Huntingdon Boro, deceased.
6. Final account of Peter Harnish, administrator of Jacob Harnish, late of Morris tp., deceasd.
7. Administration account of Wm. Gutschall, Executor of Abraham Gutschall, late of Springfield township, deceased.
8. First and partial account of Benjamin Davis and John B. Peterson, administrators of David Peterson, late of Shirley tp., deceased.
9. Administration account of F. D. Rutter, administrator of Jos. Rutter, late of Shirley tp., deceased.
10. Trust account of Solomon Curfman, surviving Trustee to sell the Real Estate, of Peter Curfman, late of Cass tp., deceased.
11. Administration account of Solomon Curfman, surviving administrator of Peter Curfman, late of Cass tp., deceased.
12. Administration account of Samuel Peightal and James Ward, administrators of Sarah Peightal, late of Walker township, deceased.
13. Admistration account of Abraham Grubb, Executor of Andrew Fraker, late of Walker township, deceased.
14. First administration and trust account of G. B. Armitage, Esq., administrator, with the will annexed of John Armitage, late of Huntingdon boro, deceased.
15. Partial account of Isaac Book, executor of John Fultz, late of Tell tp., deceased.
16. Administration account of David Douglas, executor of Jesse Hollingsworth, late of Shirley tp, deceased.
17. Administration account of Hon. D. Clarkson and Joseph Park, administrators of George Querry, late of Cass township, deceased.
18. Administration account of George and Henry Stone, administrators of Michal Stone, late of Tod township, deceased.
19. Administration account of Frederick Klepsor, executor of W. W. Enyeart, late of Hopewell tp., deceased.
20. The first and final administration of J. R. Lowrie, Esq., executor of John Wrye, late of Warriors' Mark tp., deceased.
21. Administration account of James Coulter, executor of Alexander Duffield, late of Tell tp., dec'd.
22. Administration account of Mary P. Weaver, late Keith, administratrix of Lewis Keith, late of Lincoln tp., deceased.
23. Administration account of Charles W. Steel, administrator of John Steel, late of Union township, deceased.
24. Administration account of Mordecai D. Chilcote, administrator of Amon Chilcote, late of Tod township, deceased.
25. Administration account of George Eby, administrator of Miles Hampson, late of Brady tp., deceased.
26. Administration account of Robert Glenn, administrator of Samuel Rhodes, late of Franklin tp, deceased.
27. Administration account of George Schaffer, administrator of Jacob Schaffer, late of Walker tp, deceased.
28 First administration account of David Grazier, executor of Henry Grazier, late of Warriorsmark township, deceased.
29 Administration account of Christiana Parks, administratrix of George Parks, late of Penn township, deceased.
30 Administration account of Elizabeth L. Hollman, administratrix of George Hollman, late of West township, deceased.
31 Administration account of Simon Wright, Esq., administrator of Philip Pheasant, late of Union township, deceased.
32 Administration account of M. F. Campbell and David P. Pheasant, executors of Levi Dell, late of Union township, deceased.
33 Administration account of Peter Tippery, executor of Sam'l Keller, late of Morris tp, deceased.
34. Guardianship account of Samuel B. Grove, Guardian of Charles, Kate and Bruce Hampson, minor children of James H. Hampson, late of Brady township, deceased.
35. Administration account of James Ward and Samuel Peightal, administrators of John Peightal, late of Walker township, deceased.
36. Administration account of Daniel A. Grove and Benjamine *H.* Grove, Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Grove, late of Penn township, deceased.

J. E. SMUCKER,
Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, March 15.

CONRAD MEYER,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
CELEBRATED IRON FRAME PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 722 Arch St., Phila.

Has received the Prize Medal of the World's Great Exhibition, London, England. The highest Prizes awarded when and wherever exhibited. [Established in 1823.] March 29—3mos.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING GO TO THE "JOURNAL BUILDING."

The Muses' Bower.

John Burns of Gettysburg.

BY BRET HARTE.

Have you heard the story that gossips tell
Of Burns of Gettysburg?—No! Ah, well;
Brief is the glory that hero earns,
Brief is the story of poor John Burns;
He was the fellow won renown,—
The only man that didn't back down
When the rebels road through his native town
But held his own in the fight next day,
When all his townfolk ran away,
That was in July, sixty-three,
The very day that General Lee,
Flower of Southern chivalry,
Baffled and beaten, backward reeled
From a stubborn Meade and a barren field.

I might tell how, but the day before,
John Burns stood at his cottage door,
Looking down the village street,
Where, in the shade of his peaceful vine,
He heard the low of his gathered kine,
And felt their breath with incense sweet;
Or I might say, when the sunset burned
The old farm gable, he thought it turned
The milk that fell, in a bubbling flood
Into the milk-pail, red as blood!
Or how he fancied the hum of bees
Were bullets buzzing among the trees.
But all such fanciful thoughts as these
Were strange to a practical man like Burns,
Who minded only his own concerns,
Troubled no more by fancies fine
Than one of his calm eyed, long-tailed kine,—
Quite old-fashioned and matter-of-fact,
Slow to argue, but quick to act,
That was the reason, as some folks say,
He fought so well on that terrible day.

And it was terrible. On the right
Raged for hours the heavy fight,
Thundered the battery's double bass,—
Difficult music for men to face!
While on the left—where now the graves
Undulate like the living waves
That all that day unceasing swept
Up to the pits the rebels kept—
Round shot plow'd the upland glades;
Sown with bullets, reaped with blades;
Shattered fences here and there
Tossed their splinters in the air;
The very trees were stripped and bare;
The barns that once held yellow grain
Were heaped with harvests of the slain;
The cattle bellowed on the plain,
The turkeys screamed with might and main,
And brooding barn-fowl left their rest
With strange shells bursting in each nest.

Just where the tide of battle turns,
Erect and lone stood old John Burns.
How do you think the man was dressed?
He wore an ancient long buff vest,
Yellow as saffron,—but his best;
And, buttoned over his manly breast,
Was a bright blue coat, with a rolling collar,
And large gilt buttons—size of a dollar,—
With tails that the country-folk called "swaller."
He wore a broad-brimmed, bell-crowned hat,
White as the locks on which it sat,
Never had such a sight been seen
For forty years on the village green,
Since old John Brown was a country beau,
And went to the "quiltings" long ago.

Close at his elbows all that day,
Veterans of the Peninsula,
Lunburnt and bearded, charged away;
And striplings, downy of lip and chin,—
Clerks that the Home Guard mustered in,—
Glanced as they passed, at the hat he wore,
Then at the rifle his right hand bore;
And hailed him, from out their youthful lore,
With scraps of a slangy *repertoire*:
'How are you, White Hat!' 'Put her through!'
"Your head's level," and "Bully for you!"
Called him "Daddy,"—begged he'd disclose
The name of the tailor who made his clothes,
And what was the value he set on those;
While Burns unmindful of jeer and scoff,
Stood there picking the rebels off,—
With his long brown rifle, and bell crown hat,
And the swallow tails they were laughing at.

'Twas but a moment, for that respect
Which clothes all courage their voices checked;
And something the wildest could understand
Spake in the old man's strong right hand;
And his cord'd throat, and the lurking frown
Of his eyebrows under his old bell-crown;
Until, as they gazed, there crept an awe
Through the ranks in whispers, and some men saw,
In the antique vestments and long white hair
The Past of the Nation in battle there;
And some of the soldiers since declare
That the gleam of his old white hat afar,
Like the crested plume of the brave Navarre,
That day was their oriflamme of war.
So raged the battle. You know the rest:
How the rebels, beaten and backward pressed,
Broke at the final charge, and ran
At which John Burns—a practical man—
Shouldered his rifle, unbent his brows,
And then went back to his bees and cows.

That is the story of old John Burns;
This is the moral the reader learns;
In fighting the battle, the question's whether
You'll show a hat that's white, or a feather!

The Story-Teller.

THE MANAGING WIFE.

Ezra Newton had just finished looking over his yearly accounts. "Well," asked his wife, looking up, "how do you come out?"

"I find," said her husband, "that my expenses during the last year have been thirty-seven cents over a thousand dollars?"

"And your income has been a thousand dollars?"

"Yes. I managed pretty well didn't I?"

"Do you think it managing well to exceed your income?" said his wife.

"What's thirty-seven cents?" asked Mr. Newton, lightly.

"Not much to be sure, but still something. It seems to me that we ought to have saved instead of falling behind."

"But how can we save on this salary, Elizabeth? We haven't lived extravagantly. Still it seems to have taken all."

"Perhaps there is something in which we might retrench. Suppose you mention some of your items."

"The most important are house rent, one hundred and fifty dollars, and articles of food, five hundred dollars."

"Just half."

"Yes, and you'll admit that we can't retrench there, Elizabeth. I like to live well. I had enough of poor board before I married. Now, I mean to live as well as I can."

"Still we ought to be saving up something against a rainy day, Ezra."

"That would be something like carrying ad umbrella when the sun shines."

"Still it is well to have an umbrella in the house."

"I can't controvert your logic, Elizabeth, but I am afraid we shan't be able to save up anything this year. When I get my salary raised, it will be time enough to think of that."

"Let me make a proposition to you," said Mrs. Newton. You say that one half of your income has been expended on articles of food. Are you willing to allow me that sum for the purpose?"

"You guarantee to pay all bills out of it?"

"Yes."

"And relieve me of all care on that point?"

"Yes."

"Then I will shift the responsibility upon you with pleasure. But I can tell you beforehand you wont be able to save much out of it."

"Perhaps not. At any rate I will engage not to exceed it."

"That's well. I shouldn't relish having any additional bills to pay. As I am paid every month, I will at each payment hand you half the money."

The different characters of the husband and wife may be judged from the conversation which has been recorded. Mr. Newton had but little prudence of foresight. He lived chiefly for the present, and seemed to fancy that whatever contingencies might arise in the future, he would somehow be provided for. Now trust in Providence is a very proper feeling, but there is a good deal of truth in the old adage that God will help those who help themselves, and in proportion as they are disposed to help themselves.

Mrs. Newton, on the contrary, had been brought up in a family which was compelled to be economical, and although she was not disposed to deny herself comforts, yet she felt that it was desirable to procure them at a fair price.

The time at which this conversation took place was at the commencement of the second year of their married life.

The first step which Mrs. Newton took, on accepting the charge of the household expenses, was to institute the practice of paying cash for all articles that came under her department. She accordingly called on the butcher and inquired:

"How often have you been in the habit of presenting your bills, Mr. Williams?"

"Once in six months" was the reply.

"And I suppose you sometimes have bad bills?"

"Yes, one-third of my profits on an average, are swept off by them."

"And you could afford, I suppose to sell somewhat cheaper for ready money?"

"Yes, and would be glad if all my customers would give me a chance to do so."

"I will set them an example then," said Mrs. Newton. "Hereafter whatever articles shall be purchased of you will be paid for on the spot, and we shall expect you to sell as reasonably as you can.

This arrangement was also made with others, who it is scarcely needful to say, were very glad to enter into the arrangement. Ready money is the great support of trade, and a cash customer is worth two who purchase on credit.

Fortunately Mrs. Newton had a small supply of money by her which lasted till the first monthly installment from her husband became due. Thus she was enabled to carry out her cash plan from the beginning.

Another plan which occurred to her as likely to save expenses, was to purchase articles in large quantities. She had soon saved enough from the money allowed her to do this. For example, instead of buying sugar a few pounds at a time, she purchased a barrel, and so succeeded in saving a cent or more on the pound. This, perhaps amounted to but a trifle in the course of a year, but the same system carried out in regard to other articles yielded a result which was by no means a trifle.

There were other ways in which a careful housekeeper is able to limit expense which Mrs. Newton did not overlook. With an object in view she was always on the lookout to prevent waste, and to get the full value of what ever was expended.

The result was beyond her anticipations.

At the close of the year, on examining her bank book—for she had regularly deposited whatever money she had not occasion to use in one of these institutions—she found that she had one hundred and fifty dollars besides reimbursing herself for the money during the first month, and having enough to last another.

"Well Elizabeth, have you kept within your allowance?" asked her husband at this time. "I guess you have not found it so easy to save as you thought for."

"I have saved something, however," said his wife. "But how is it with you?"

"That is more than I can say. However, I have not exceeded my income. That's one good thing. I find I have exactly spent all. But I can't see how you have saved anything. We have lived full as well, and I don't know but what better than last year, when we spent five hundred."

"It's knack, Ezra," said his wife smiling.

She was not inclined to mention how much she had saved. She wanted some time or other to suprise him with it when it would be of some service.

"She may possibly have saved up twenty-five dollars," thought Mr. Newton, "or some such trifle," and so dismissed the matter from his mind.

At the end of the second year, Mrs. Newton's savings, including the interest, amounted to three hundred and fifty dollars, and she began feel quite rich.

Her husband did not think to inquire how she had succeeded, supposing, as before, that it could be but a very small sum.

However he had a piece of good news to communicate. His salary had been raised from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars.

He added, "As I before allowed you one half my income for household expenses, it is no more than fair that I should do so now. That will give you a better chance to save up a part of it than before. Indeed, I don't know how you succeeded in saving anything thus far.

As before Mrs. Newton merely said that she had saved something without specifying the amount.

Her allowance was increased to six hundred dollars, but her expenses were not proportionally increased at all; so that her savings for the third year swelled the aggregate sum in the saving's bank to six hundred dollars

Mr. Newton, on the contrary, in spite of his increased salary, was no better off at the end of the third year than before. His expenses had increased by a hundred dollars, though he would have found it difficult to tell in what way his comfort or happiness had been increased thereby.

In spite of his carelessness in regard to his own affairs, Mr. Newton was an excellant man in regard to business, and his services were valuable to his employer. They accordingly increased his salary from time to time till it reached sixteen hundred dollars. He had steadily preserved the custom of assigning one half to his wife for the same purpose as heretofore, and this had became such a habit that he never thought to inquire whether she found it necessary to employ the whole or not.

Thus ten years rolled away. During all this time Mr. Newton lived in the same hired house for which he had paid an annual rent of one hundred and fifty dollars. Latterly, however, he had become dissatisfied with it. It had passed into the hands of a new landlord, who was not disposed to keep it in the repair which he considered desirable.

About this time a block of excellent houses were erected by a capitalist, who designed to sell or let them as he might have an opportunity. They were more modern and much better arranged than the one in which Mr. Newton now lived, and he felt a strong desire to move in one of them. He mentioned it to his wife one morning.

"What is the rent, Ezra?" inquired his wife.

'Two hundred and twenty-five dollars for the corner house; two hundred for either of the others."

"The corner one would be preferable, on account of the side windows."

"Yes, and they have a large yard besides. I think we must hire one of them. I guess I'll engage one to-day; you know our year is out next week."

"Please wait Ezra till to-morrow before engaging one."

"For what reason."

"I should like to examine the house."

"Very well, I suppose to-morrow will be sufficiently early."

Soon after breakfast Mrs. Newton called on Squire Bent, the owner of the new block, and intimated her desire to be shown the corner house. The request he readily complied with; Mrs. Newton was quite delighted with all the arrangements, and expressed her satiafaction.

"Are these houses for sale or to let?" she inquired.

"Either," said the owner.

"The rent is, I understand, two hundred and twenty dollars."

"Yes, I consider the corner house worth at least twenty-five dollars more than the rest."

"And what do you charge for the house to a cash purchaser?" asked Mrs. Newton with subdued eagerness.

"Four thousand dollars cash, was the reply; and that is but a small advance upon the cost."

"Very well, I will buy it of you;" added Mrs. Newton, quietly.

"What did I understand you to say?" asked the Squire, scarcely believing his ears.

"I repeat that I will buy this house at your price and pay you the money within a week."

"Then the house is yours. But your husband said nothing of his intention, and in fact I did not know—"

"That he had the money to invest, I suppose you would say. Neither does he know it, and I must ask you not to tell him for the present."

The next morning Mrs. Newton invited her husband to take a walk, but without specifying the direction.

"They soon stood in front of the house which he desired to live in."

"Wouldn't you like to go in?" she asked.

"Yes. It's a pity we haven't got the key."

"I have the key," said his wife, and forthwith walked up the steps and proceeded to open the door.

"When did you get the key of Squire Bent?" asked the husband.

"*Yesterday when I bought the house,*" said his wife, quietly.

Mr. Newton gazed at his wife in profound astonishment.

"What on earth do you mean Elizabeth?" he inquired.

"Just what I say. The house is mine, and what is mine is thine. So the house is yours, Ezra."

"Where in the name of goodness did you raise the money?" asked her husband, his amazement still as great as ever.

"I haven't been a managing wife for ten years for nothing," said Mrs. Newton smiling.

With some difficulty Mrs. Newton persuaded her husband that the price of the house was really the result of her savings. He felt when he surveyed the commodious arrangements of the new house, that he had reasons to be grateful for the prudence of his managing wife.

Reading for the Million.

The Wild Men of California.

A correspondent of the Antioch *Ledger*, writing from Grayson, California, says:—"I saw in your paper, a short time since, an item concerning the 'gorilla' which is said to have been seen in Crow Canon, and shortly after in the mountains of Orestimba Creek. You sneered at the idea of there being any such 'critter' in these hills, and were I not better informed I should sneer too, or else conclude that one of your recent prospecting parties had got lost in the wilderness, and didn't have sense enough to get back to Terry's. I positively assure you that this gorilla, or wild man, or what ever you choose to call it, is no myth. I know that it exists, and that there are at least two of them, having seen them both at once not a year ago. There existence had been reported at times for the past twenty years, and I have heard it said, in early days, an ourang-outang escaped from a ship on the Southern coast: but the creature I have seen is not that animal; and if it is, where did he get his mate? Import her as the Web-feet did their wives?

"Last fall I was hunting in the mountains about twenty miles south of here, and camped five or six days in one place, as I have done every season for the past fifteen years. Several times I returned to my camp, after a hunt, and saw that the ashes and charred sticks from the fireplace and been scattered about. An old hunter notices such things, and very soon gets curious to know the cause. Although my bedding and traps and little stores were not disturbed as I could see, I was anxious to learn who or what it was that so regularly visited my camp—for clearly the half-burnt sticks and cinders could not scatter themselves about. I saw no tracks near the camp, as the hard gound, covered with dry leaves, would show none. So I started on a circle around the place, and three hundred yards off, in damp sand, I struck the track of a man's feet—as I supposed—bare and of immense size. Now I was curious, sure, and resolved to lay for the barefooted visitor. I accordingly took a position a hillside, about sixty or seventy feet from the fire, and securely hid in the brush. I waited and watched. Two hours or more I sat and wondered if the owner of the feet would come again, whether he imagined what an interest he had created in my inquiring mind, and finally what possessed him to be prowling about there with no shoes on. The fireplace was on my right, and the spot where I saw the track was on my left, hid by bushes.

"It was that way that my attention was mostly directed, thinking the visitor would appear there, and, besides, it was easier to sit and face that way. Suddenly I was startled by a shrill whistle, such as boys produce with two fingers under their tongue, and, turning quickly, I ejaculated, 'Good God!' as I saw the object of my solicitude standing beside my fire, erect and looking suspiciously around. It was in the immage of a man, but it could not have been human. I was never so benumbed with astonishment before. The creature, whatever it was, stood full five feet high and disproportionately broad and square at the shoulders, with arms of great length. The legs was very short, and the body was long. The head was small compared with the rest of the creature, and appeared to be sit upon his shoulders without a neck. The whole was covered with dark brown and cinnamon-colored hair, quite long on some parts, that on the head standing in a shock and growing close down to the eyes, like a Digger Indian's. While I looked, he threw his head back and whistled again, and then stooped and grasped a stick from the fire. This he swung round and round, until the fire on the end had gone out, when he repeated the manœuvre. I was dumb, almost, and could only look. Fifteen minutes I sat and watched him, as he whistled and scattered my fire about. I could have easily put a bullet through his head, but why should I kill him? Having amused himself, apparently all he desired, he started to go, and, having gone a short distance, he returned, and was joined by another—a female, unmistakably—when they both turned and walked past me, within twenty yards of where I sat, and disappeared in the brush. I could not have had a better opportunity for observing them, as they were unconscious of my presence. Their only object in visiting my camp seemed to be to amuse themselves with swinging lighted sticks around. I have heard this story many times since then, and it has often raised an incredulous smile; but I have met one person who has seen the mysterious creatures, and a dozen who have come across their tracks at various places between here and Pacheco Pass.

Male Dressmakers.

The *Times* says that there are half a dozen dressmaking establishments in New York where the sewing upon dresses is almost entirely performed by men, although they are not visible to the ladies who call to give their orders. In the second story are big, bushy-headed Hungarians, Austrians and Poles, sewing with great rapidity on fabrics of many hues and textures.

They earn by the piece from $22 to $32 per week, and as high as $37 by working over time at 25 cents per hour. The cutter is a man at $25 per week.

They vary in age from twenty-five to sixty, and have all served an apprenticeship in their several native countries.

In the same establishments are girls employed on machines who earn from $9 to $12 per week.

Each bastes his dress and prepares it for fitting; and when fitted, finishes it with rapidity at all points. Two dozen women are often found at work upon a dress, working piecemeal at its different parts. Women from want of training, arer arely perfect. Some excel in one or two departments, and are deficient in others.

A figured organdie was shown, fin

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 12, 1871.

HAVE YOU PAID FOR THE JOURNAL FOR 1871-2?

This is the all important question with us. We believe every subscriber, for his local paper, ought to pay in advance. City papers require this in all instances, and if it is absolutely necessary in the case of city papers, that in all probability have ten subscribers to our one, how much more necessary should it be with us? We have to pay cash for everything we get, for types, presses, paper, ink, labor, and these amount, in the aggregate, to thousands of dollars in a single year, while you are only asked to pay the small sum, a mere trifle in comparison with our large sums, of Two DOLLARS. This being the case we do hope you will, without exception, pay the new firm of J. R. Durborrow & Co., one year in advance. The *Monitor* man claims that the Democrats of Huntingdon county pay better than the Republicans, but he can't make us believe any such stuff, at least until after the 19th inst., and we shall not believe it then unless forced to do so. You have two weeks of Court, when, if you do not come in yourself, you can send it in with your neighbors. We will be compelled to establish the cash rule to all parties who take the JOURNAL out side of the State limits. We have received a large number of subscriptions during the last week or two, but we are far from being out of the woods. The *Monitor* shan't have the joke on us. Ah, Cornman, that little list in last week's *Monitor* won't do!

THE COAL TROUBLES.

The New York *Herald*, commenting on the action of the Senate committee, and the probable failure of the Legislature, which is controlled by the Democrats, to grant any relief to the miners, says:

"But Governor Geary has determined to offset all such infamous legislation by the issue of a writ of *quo warranto* compelling the Reading, Lehigh Valley, and other railways implicated in the conspiracy to lower their tolls to the rates prescribed by their charters. If they refuse to do so he is prepared to seize them and run them by State authority. Here is a proper and prompt solution of the coal difficulty, and we hope the Governor will have calm nerve, clear head, and clear grit enough to do it. If the charters of the roads have been violated by the conspirators, they should have been brought to terms by the strong hand of the law ere this, and they would have been, in any community where the honest welfare of the public was a more powerful incentive to legislation than the moneybags or political trickery of railroad lobbymen. As it is, Governor Geary proposes to stand, like a rock, between the growing power of these giant corporations and the will and wishes of the masses of the people. On that platform he has a bright chance ahead in the great battle of 1871.

☞The Johnstown *Tribune* shows a spirit of vindictiveness against Judge Taylor that indicates a deeper rooted opposition than that which generally manifests itself from mere preference for somebody else. Whether Judge Taylor is right or wrong in believing that the judicial ermine should not be dragged into politics, we will leave the people to determine, but this we we will say, that Judge Taylor maintains too high a character as a Judge and a gentleman to be injured by any such *injudicious* spleen as the *Tribune* has been throwing at him for months by the bucket full. It must be secretly very anxious for his re-re-election. Its course will be sure to bring out the Judge's friends *strong*, and their name is legion, and in such an event Judge Taylor will continue to fill the bench, which he has filled so well for many years, for the next judicial term.

THE LAST CHANCE!

I hereby give notice to *all* persons indebted to me for subscription, advertising or job work, that all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection immediately after the April Court. Those who settle their accounts by that time will be charged only two dollars per annum; after that date *three dollars* will be charged. Those who desire to save something will avail themselves of this offer. My books MUST be settled.

J. A. NASH.

March 7, 1871.–tf.

☞The election in Connecticut, on last Tuesday, contrary to all expectations, went generally Republican. The election for Governor goes to the Legislature which is strongly Republican, so that the Republican candidate, Mr. Jewell, will be elected. The Democrats were too confident, and failed to send the usual number of repeaters down from New York, and hence the Republican triumph. They thought that New Hampshire and Sumner would make it all O. K., but they reckoned without their host. "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man."

☞Hon. John Scott paid his family a flying visit last Saturday a week. He is evidently being severely worked. We hope that during the recess he will leave his colleagues to attend to the Ku Klux and take a trip across the continent. Mr. Scott has spent but a short time in the United States Senate, and yet, few, if any, have rendered the Republican party so much service in the same length of time. We hope that his life may long be preserved to enable him to see and enjoy the fruits of his labors.

☞The Hollidaysburg *Regisier* exclaims, (of course in the deepest agony of its soul), "Judge Taylor is gone!" Not that the good Judge is dead, oh, no; but he has said that he desires to be elected Judge of this judicial district without a party nomination, and consequently it is all *Over* with him. The Judge ought to be ashamed to have gone and done it in this way. No doubt the *Register* thinks it would be well to have a DEAN to officiate a little at the old fellow's going out.

☞The Red Republicans of France have been badly whipped by the government, and the probabilities are, after a few more blows of the same character, things will quiet down. There are a few Frenchmen who want to be killed, and we hope, that if they will not restore order and quiet, they may be gratified. It will cost less to bury them than to support them living, besides getting rid of their annoyance will be something.

☞Gen. Grant's message accompanying the Report of the San Domingo Commissioners is a fair and honest statement of his connection with the San Domingo annexation scheme, and will carry conviction wherever it is read. Further action in regard to the matter will now terminate for this session of Congress.

☞H. D. McGaw, Esq., Grand Lodge Lecturer for the Independent Order of Good Templars, while stopping in town, called upon us several times. He assures us that the Temperance Reform is going forward with rapid strides, and that the people are settling down in favor of some measures that will restrict, universally, the use of intoxicating beverages.

☞A riot occurred at Scranton on Saturday last, between the miners willing to go to work, and those who are determined to continue the strike. Several were killed. The Governor called out the military and the further rioting was promptly suppressed. Quiet reigns through out the Lehigh Valley.

☞The Local Option Bill has been defeated in the Senate, by a solid Democratic vote. Temperance men, the Democratic party is responsible for the defeat of this righteous measure at this session, and see to it that you hold them responsible. Democracy and whiskey go hand in hand.

☞*Fast Line Jottings*, published at Lewistown, Pa., by H. Frysinger & Co., has reached us. It is made up of funnyographs and trifles, which, in the main, are readable. It is published at 50 cents a year, and its proprietors expect to realize a fortune out of it. We wish them success.

☞It was thought, early in last week, that there would be a number of first-class Democratic funerals at Harrisburg, but later accounts say, though worried nigh unto death, by old Jack Cummins, they are improving rapidly. Jack didn't only worry them, but flayed them alive.

☞The *Temperance Vindicator*, at Williamsburg, it is said, has suspended. The usual fate of that class of papers. Temperance people talk well enough, but they are the poorest pay imaginable. "Talk Well is a good dog," they think, "but Holdfast is a better."

☞It is said that Brigham Young is dead. What a lot of widow's weeds will be necessary. Salt Lake ought to be a good place, just now, to open out in the mourning goods business. He leaves more orphans than would supply Girard College.

☞Efforts are being made to effect a compromise between the Railroad Companies and the miners in the anthracite coal regions. We hope that a settlement may be effected that will forever obviate the necessity for strikes.

☞The senior editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register* paid us a flying visit a week or so ago. He assures us that the *Register* is getting along handsomely, and that all things are lovely in little Blair. Success attend him.

☞The State *Journal* says: "Men will blunder." Ain't it more than probable that the *Journal* was one of the blunderers, and that Sumner "was the chief among ten thousand?"

☞The Republicans carried Rhode Island, at the election on last Wednesday, by from 4,000 to 5,000 majority. The reports from all the principal elections have been encouraging.

☞The State *Journal* concludes that the Republican party can win without Sumner after all. A very sensible conclusion.

☞In Bedford, when people salute the local of the *Gazette*, they say: "How are you, Connecticut?"

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.—The following letter, written, by Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, of this place, in reply to a letter of a number of gentlemen, of both parties, at Wilmore, Cambria county, requesting him to be a candidate for a third term for President Judge of this Judicial District, we copy from the Ebensburg *Freeman*:

EBENSBURG, March 10, 1871.

Messrs. S. A. Kephart, Dr. S. M. Kern, John Knepper, Joseph Miller, Esq., Thomas Doran, Henry Michael, Patrick Doran, George D. Pringle, George Settlemoyer, G. S. Bornbaugh, John Wright, Christian Shaffer, Wm. Doran, Henry Walters, Esq., Enos Ellis, Esq., and E. McGlade, Wilmore, Cambria county:

GENTLEMEN.—Your kind letter of the 3d inst., was duly received here through the mail, and I avail myself of the earliest leisure to reply to it.

You say to me, gentleman, that the question having been agitated and discussed, "Who shall be our next President Judge?" in your judgment "the sentiment of our (your) vicinity is that the people have full faith and confidence in the court as it now stands, and that no change is required;" and you express to me your desire that I will permit my "name to be used by the people as as a candidate for that honorable position." You are pleased to add the expression of your "most earnest desire that political elements will not be brought into question in the selection of a candidate."

I say to you frankly, gentlemen, in reply, that after much thought and deliberation on the subject, it is my purpose, if my life be spared till the next general election, to be a candidate. I will be excused, I know, for adding a few words explantory of the reasons which have brought me to this conclusion.

Neither my age nor my circumstances allow me to think of retiring from the duties of active life; and, while I feel a strong aversion to going back to the bar and engaging again in the practice of the law, there are many reasons which attach me warmly to my present field of labor. When the XXIVth Judicial District was formed, nearly a quarter of a century ago, then very young in the profession, without the advantages of a liberal education, and with only such poor acquirements as my unaided efforts in the struggle upward from obscure life had secured, I was called to be its FIRST PRESIDENT JUDGE; and have since, through the kind and indulgent confidence of the people, been retained in that high and responsible position. Those who were then the old members of the bar, have nearly all retired, or sunk into the grave. With a few of my cotemporaries in age around me, the bar of this day is composed of younger gentlemen, who have been admitted to practice, and many of whom, as I have watched with almost parental pride, have arisen to distinction, since I have been on the bench. And even among them, I have sorrowed to see death do his remorseless work. One, in this county, the most brilliant star in the galaxy, before he had reached his meridian, I was grieved to see set in a mist of tears; and another—one of my most devoted personal friends—went down in the shock of battle in defence of our glorious Union;—and they both sleep side by side, almost in view of where I write. The great mass of those whom I now see attending the courts, as jurors, and witnesses, and suitors, first commenced their attendance within the same period, and first saw me there as the Judge, and I them as attendants upon my courts. During this whole time, also, notwithstanding the very large amount of business done in this important district, and the varied character of it—often growing out of or involving partisan or sectional excitement—I have always and uniformly, without any interruption, received and appreciated the generous courtesy and kindness or the bar, and the most unmistakable evidence of the confidence of the people. Whatever have been my errors, they have been indulgently ascribed, by bar and people, to the head rather than to the heart; and there has been, as you all know, and as I am proud to claim, and most gratefully acknowledge, universally accorded to me the strictest INTEGRITY and IMPARTIALITY in the discharge of all my onerous and responsible judicial duties. I have discharged the most solemn and painful duty a Judge could be called upon to perform with less emotion than I have been able to pen this brief retrospect.

Thus identified with the District, it will not, I am sure, be thought strange that I am warmly attached to it, and prefer the duties of my present office to any other department of labor while I feel the obligation resting upon me to labor at something. I would prefer it to any POLITICAL office that could be offered me or named. I would rather be the President Judge of the XXIVth Judicial Distsict, I do not hesitate to say, that the Governor of the Commonwealth.

There are considerations, on the other hand, which greatly moderate my anxiety on the subject. While I have been upon the bench, I have performed the labor and felt the responsibility, very often involving sleepless nights, of trying a very large number of civil causes, many of them of great importance, and have, in addition to the perplexing miscellaneous business of four quarterly courts, in each county, and the necessary adjourned courts, occupying nearly all my time, tried an immense number of criminal issues, with everything perplexing and unpleasant involved in them. Besides indictments for other felonies, more or less grave in their character, and almost countless misdemeanors, I have tried over FIFTY persons indicted for HOMICIDE—more, perhaps, than any other Judge in the State, out of the principal cities; and have pronounced upon no less than EIGHT, the extreme penalty of the law. I know, therefore, gentlemen, what they only can know and can appreciate who have learned it in the same way, the heavy weight of labor and responsibility involved in the discharge of all the judicial duties in a heavy district like this; and I know, of course, and feel, that if God should spare my life till the allotted limit of "three score and ten" years, a new commission a year hence, would be a commission to toil on until my lifework would be nearly done.

In consenting, therefore, to be A CANDIDATE, I feel no anxiety for success which would induce me to make any special effort to influence the calm and unbiased judgment of the voters of the district; or, particularly, to secure a partisan nomination, for a high judicial office, at the hands of any political party. If the people should think it best for them, and for the interests of the public at large, to prefer or select any other, for political or any other reasons, I shall try to think it best for me; and shall bow with entire resignation to their will.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly,

GEO. TAYLOR.

News Summary.

The fifth and last child of Peter Hosterman of Penn township, Snyder county, died last week of scarlet fever, making a home desolate in a few weeks.

Hon Alexander K. McClure has accepted the invitation of the Literary Society of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., to deliver the annual address at the commencement in June next.

The Republican administration of President Grant has paid off during the month of March $11,011,250 of the debt created by the Slaveholders and their Democratic allies, in their efforts to destroy the Union.

Mr. George Bergner, editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has been arrested for libel. The prosecutor is Hon. Jere. S. Black, and the alleged defamatory article was published in the *Telegraph* on the 8th of February.

Prince Gortschakoff, the ablest diplomatist in Europe to-day, despite his age, has been honored with a Grand Cross by the Czar for his skill in settling, honoably to Russia, the Black Sea question.

An organization composed of a grate number of the most solid business men in New York has been formed to procure the repeal of the Income Tax. The movement will receive support from all the centers of business in the country. If ever a policy was maintained against the will of those whom it affects, it is this.

Reports from all parts of the country give cheering accounts of the condition of the crops. There is every where a promise of a large yield and great abundance. The cereals look well, East, West, North, and South. From the South, also, comes the report that for fruit the indications are favorable.

Frederick Douglass having been excluded from the social privilege of the select class of people which travels between Washington and Acquia Creek, Mr. Sumner has moved in the Senate a resolution of redress, and so the very first result of the San Domingo Commission will likely be legislation for the colored men at home.

It is currently reported that Sumner sent his speech on San Domingo in printed form to all the Democratic newspapers and to the Chicago *Tribune*, in advance of its delivery in the Senate. They are using it as a capital document against the Republican party. If it is true, it does not speak well for Mr. Sumner's adherence to the Republican party.

Spain still has within her borders a turbulent element, ready at any time to foment insurrections and disturbances. The Carlists are now specially active, but they are reported to have been severely punished. The Spaniards seem determined not to give their new King an opportunity to show his skill in improving their system of government.

The subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company held an election in Philadelphia on Tuesday, for directors, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: President, Herman J. Lombaert; Directors, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, Josiah Bacon, John Rice, B. H. Bartol John Price Wetherhell, Henry D. Welsh, D. B. Cummins.

Senator Jacob M. Howard, of Michigan, died at Detroit on Sunday, from paralysis. He was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., July 10, 1805, and enjoyed educational advantages not usal to the youth of his day. He was educated at the excellent Academies of Bennington and Brattleborough, whence he was graduated in 1830 with marked honor, conspicious alike for natural parts and solid scholastic acquirements.

Frederick Douglass is stated to be most decidedly opposed to Mr. Sumner on the San Domingo question. He affirms the Haytien attempt at a black Republic a failure, and we are led to infer that he believes a separate effort on the part of the colored race to establish a Government of their own will result in failure. Yet the secret of Mr. Sumner's opposition to San Domingo is, that he desires the establishment of a black Republic.

"Old Ben. Wade" is willing to be Governor of Ohio, although, to be frank about the mattter, he says he don't want the office. As our friends in Ohio are a trifle at sea, perhaps they will conclude to make the landing with Ben. especially as he is just now out of employment, otherwise out of office, which is something new for him.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS NOW OPEN—CERTIFICATES READY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the 6th day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to Authorize the Refunding of National Debt," and the act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years, from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the Unted States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order namely:

First. Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the Government when the new bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Goverument, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.,; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio,; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala.; and Pittsburg, Penn.

P. S.—This Deparment and its own Loan Agents are now ready to receive the United States Five-twenty Bonds and to pay the gold interest thereon to May 1, from which date the new bonds will bear interest. A scrip certificate, calling for the bonds on the 1st May, will be issued at once in exchange for the old bonds.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of Treasury.

April 12, '71–3t.

Marriages.

BADE—BENSON.—On the 2d inst., in Waterstreet, by Peter Tippery, Esq., Mr. James M. S. Bade to Hannah Benson, both of this county.

EMRICK—BAILEY.—On the 30th ult., by Samuel Ralston, Esq., Mr. Jacob Emrick to Miss Harriet Baily, all of Huntingdon county, Pa.

Deaths.

FISHER.—In Huntingdon, on the 31st ult., Minnie Maud Fisher, aged 2 years, and 7 months. [Wyandotte county, (Ohio), papers please copy.]

HAWN.—At his residence, in Juniata Township, on the 7th inst., Mr. Jacob Hawn, aged 81 years, 5 months and 15 days.

New Advertisements.

C. DENGATE, Surveyor, Warriorsmark, Pa. [ap12,'71.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

ROBT. KING, Merchant Taylor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY.—Men Women, Boys and Girls who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their localities. Full particulars and instructions sent by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once, GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. [apr12,'71,3mo.

WANTED.—Agents and Peddlers to sell a thoroughly good domestic article, wanted in every family. No competition. Exclusive territory given. Business very pleasant. Agents have sold 3 dozen, netting $30 profit per day One sold 250 in a small town, another 1000 in five towns, another 31 in calling on 33 families. Outfit $3. No danger of imposition. Best of references given. Send for circular to 102 Washington street Boston, Mass. LITTLEFIELD & DAME. April 12, '71–1t*

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned living in the township of Franklin, on the estate of Nancy Travis, of said township, deceased. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them for settlement.

JOHN L. TRAVIS,
GEO. T. TRAVIS,
Executors.

April 12, '71–6t.

STAGE LINE.

The undersigned has established a line of daily stages between Petersburg and M'Alevey's Fort, leaving the Fort at 7 a. m., arriving at Petersburg at 12, and starting at 1 p. m.

The coaches are good, and are in the hands of careful and competent drivers.

The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

J. F. LITTLE.

April 12, '71–3mo*.

New Advertisments.

DR. R. R. WEISTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity.

Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71–1y.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Three male and six female teachers wanted, to teach the Public Schools of Huntingdon borough. Applicants for said schools are requested to meet the County Superintendent for examination, on Friday, the 28th of April, inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the School House, in Huntingdon. The schools are expected to open on the 15th of May.

By order of the Directors.

THEO. H. CREMER,
Secretary.

April 12, '71–3t.

W. W. SHEIBLEY. W. T. HOWARD.

MORRISON HOUSE,

OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT

HUNTINGDON, PA.

SHEIBLEY & HOWARD, Prop's.

April 5, 1871–1y.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all that see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. April 12, '71–3mn.

Miscellaneous.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.

MILLER & BUCHANAN,

DENTISTS,

No. 228 Hill Street.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

April 5, '71–1y.

TWO LOTS IN WEST HUNTINGDON, AT PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at one o'clock, on SATURDAY, 8th day of APRIL, on the premises, two (2) valuable lots, in a good state of cultivation, located on Mifflin street, Nos. 78 and 86. Terms made known on day of sale. Also, lot No. 2, Block 17, near Planing Mill. HENRY DECKER. March 29–2t.

H. ROBLEY, *MERCHANT TAYLOR,*

Has removed to one door south of the Bee Hive, on Montgomery street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business.

He has just received a full line of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATINGS,

and he solicits a call from the public, promising to make goods to order, in a workmanlike manner.

WAGON AND COACH MANUFACTORY, No 1316, 12th Avenue, Altoona, Pa. The undersigned, takes this method of informing the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he is prepared to manufacture to order, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, &C., of the latest style—equal to Philadelphia and New York make. Also on hand, a large supply. Sarvin's Patent Wheel and Terry Brothers' Patent Elastic Reach—added, when desired. JOHN R. KEMP. April 5, 1871–3mo–*.

TOWN LOTS *In West Huntingdon for Sale.*

Buy Lots From First Hands at

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Purchasers desiring to build, can have very liberal terms as to payments.

Now is the time to invest.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER.

Jan. 4, '71.

NEW STORE.

John Hagey has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of choice goods, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES.
PROVISIONS,

and a general variety of white and yellow

QUEENSWARE.

These goods have been carefully bought, in regular houses, and will be sold at reasonable prices, as he has advantages over others, his expenses being trifling.

Every articel usually found in a first-class store will be kept on hand.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him in the past, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store on Washington street.

Jan. 4, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH,
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK.

THE UNION BANK OF HUNTINGDON,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

CAPITAL, PAID UP $100,000,

Solicits accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. A liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission.

Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.

Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same in return, with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all deposits.

C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

January 4, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, S. H. ISENBERG,
T. S. JOHNSTON, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1871.

Through struggle and suffering, at the cost of multiform agonies, bereavements, devastations, the American Idea embodied in the preamble to our fathers' Declaration of Independence approaches its complete realization. The noble, inspiring assertion that "all men are created equal," and endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, is no longer a glittering generality, a poet's fancy, a philosopher's speculation, but the recognized base of our political fabric. The benign Revolution, which dates from the Boston Massacre of 1770, finds its logical completion, just one century later, in the XVth Amendment, which gives to the equal political and civil rights of every man born or naturalized in our Republic the shield and defense of the Federal Constitution. The billows of Caste and Privilege may roar and rage around that rock, and may transiently seem on the point of washing it away; but its foundations are deep laid and steadfast, and the breakers of Reaction and Slavery are hurled against and dash their spray over it in vain.

We do not underrate the forces of Prejudice and Aristocracy. We do not forget that a very large minority of the American People still hold in their inmost hearts that Blacks have no rights which Whites are bound to respect. We fully appreciate the desperation wherewith all the warring elements of hatred to Republican achievement will be combined and hurled against the battlements of Republican ascendency of 1872. We do not doubt that local successes, facilitated by Republican feuds and dissensions, will inspire the charging host with a sanguine hope of victory, such as nerved it to put forth its utmost strength in the earlier stages of the contests of 1864 and 1868. Yet our faith is clear and strong that the American People still bless God that, on the red battle-fields of our late Civil War, the Union was upheld and Slavery destroyed, and will never consciously decide that the precious blood there on poured out was lavished in vain.

THE TRIBUNE believes in the prosecution of the great struggle by legitimate means to beneficent ends. To State Sovereignty, it opposes indissoluble National Integrity; to Slavery for Blacks, Liberty for All; to Proscription, Enfranchisement; to Popular Ignorance, Universal Education; to Hatred and Enternity of Wrathful Hate, universal and invincible Good Will. It would fain do it utmost to hasten the glad day when the South shall vie with the North in exultation and gratitude over the disappearance of the last trace or taint of that spirit which impeled Man to exult in the ownership and chattelhood of his fellow Man.

Profoundly do we realized that the contest is not yet ended—that Millions mourn, more or less publicly, the downfall of the slaveholders' Confederacy, and rear their children to hate those by whose valor and constancy its overthrow was achieved. If we ever seem to differ essentially from other Republicans, our conviction that magnanimity is never weakness, that vengeance is never politic, and that devils are not cast out by Beelzebub, must serve to explain alleged eccentricities whose perfect vindication we leave to Time and Reflection.

THE TRIBUNE loves News, and must be, a zealous advocate of Protection to Home Industry. Regarding habitual idleness as the greatest foe to human progress, the bane of human happiness, we seek to win our countrymen in masses from the ensnaring lures of Speculation, of Traffic, and of always overcrowded Professions, to the tranquil paths of Productive Industry. We would gladly deplete our overcrowded cities, where thousands vainly jostle and crowd in misguided quest of "Something to Do" to cover pruitless and plainless with colonies absorbed in Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, and constantly projecting into the blank, void wilderness the homes and the works of civilized Man. Holding the Protection of Home Industry by discriminating duties on imported Wares and Fabrics essential to the rapid, beneficient diffusion of Production in all its phases and departments, and so to the instruction of our people in all the gainful arts of Peace, we urge our countrymen to adhere to and uphold that policy in unbudding faith that the true interest, not of a class or a section, but of each section and every useful class, is thereby subserved and promoted.

THE TRIBUNE aims to be preeminently a *Newspaper*. Its correspondents traverse every State, are present on every important battle-field, are early advised of every no able Cabinet decision, observe the proceedings of Congress, of Legislatures, and of Conventions, and report to us by telegraph all that seems of general interest. We have paid for one day's momentous advices from Europe by Cable far more than our entire receipts for the issue in which those advices reached our readers. If lavish outlay, unsleeping vigilance, and unbounded faith in the liberality and discernment of the reading public, will enable us to make a journal which has no superior in the accuracy, variety, and freshness of its contents. THE TRIBUNE shall be such a journal.

To Agriculture and the subservient arts, we have devoted, and shall persistently devote, more means and space than any of our rivals. We aim to make THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE such a paper that no farmer can afford to do without, however widely his politics may differ from ours. Our reports of the Cattle, Horse, Produce and General Markets, are so full and accurate, our essays in elucidation of the farmer's calling, and our regular reports of the Farmers' Club and kindred gatherings, are so interesting, that the poorest farmer will find therein a mine of suggestion and counsel, of which he cannot remain ignorant with positive and serious loss. We sell THE WEEKLY to Clubs for less than its value in dwellings for waste-paper, and, though its subscription is already very large, we believe that a Half Million more farmers will take it whenever it shall be commended to their attention. We ask our friends everywhere to aid us in so commending it.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $10 per annum.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent; for every club of ten sent for at one time; or, if preferred, a copy of Recollections of a Busy Life, by Mr. Greeley.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

To Mail Subscribers.

To ONE ADDRESS,	To NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS
all at one Post-Office.	all at one Post-Office.
One Copy, one year 52 issues.....$2	
Five Copies, one year, 52 issues.....9	
10 Copies.....$1 50 each.	10 Copies.....$1 60 each.
20 Copies..... 1 25 each.	20 Copies..... 1 35 each.
50 Copies..... 1 00 each.	50 Copies..... 1 15 each.
And One Extra Copy to each Club.	And One Extra Copy to each Club.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Apr5.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand.

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD.

Feb. 15, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,

COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Meh15-tf

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS.

March 8, 1871.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

SPRING STOCK.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

CARPETS 25 cts. per YARD AND UPWARDS.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

BLOODED FOWLS.—The undersigned is prepared to furnish the eggs of White Brahma, Haudon, White Spanish, Black Spanish, Buff Cochin, and part Game Chickens. The eggs will be guaranteed. Orders left at Read's Drug Store will receive prompt attention. Address

W. H. FISHER,
March22-3 mos. Huntingdon, Pa.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Passenger Trains between Bridgeport and Cumberland.

Trains will leave Bridgeport at 7 o'clock, a. m., for Cumberland.

Leave Cumberland, by Mt. Savage cars, at three o'clock, p. m., changing cars at Kreigbaum's for Bridgeport. 22mar.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.*, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. March 15

he Huntingdon Journal.

'ednesday Morning, April 12, 1871.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Ir. Moriah Lodge, No. 300, A. Y. M., meets second Mon- evening of each month, in Brown's building.
STANDING STONE H. R. A. CHAPTER No. 201, meets the t Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.
UNIATA LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday ning, third floor, Leister's building.
MOUNT HOR CAMP OF I. O. O F., meets every second and rth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.
ARAPAHOE TRIBE, No. 68, I O. of R. M., meets every nesday evening, third floor, Leister's building.
YOUNG MAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets the first and rd Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.
Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in irt House.
Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each nth.
HUNTINGDON LODGE, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.
HUNTINGDON TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 71, meets the fourth nday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.
THE WEBSTERIAN CLUB meets every Thursday evening, the Y. M. C. A. room.
HUNTINGDON COUNCIL, O. U. A. M., meets first and third ndays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plant- r. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B O'Halloran. rvices first three Sundays in every month.
Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. rvices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. rvices on Sabbath: 7 p. m.
Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. rvices on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.
Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.
Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

'ief Mention---Home-Made and Stolen.

Butter is scarce.

The frogs are piping.

On a high—The mercury.

Trout fishing is now legal.

Slim—The attendance at court.

'Shoo Fly" will soon be in season again.

The State Fair will be held at Scranton.

Nature is putting on her summer clothes.

Girls of the period—Female compositors.

Ebensburg has a female ghost, ten feet high.

New houses are going up in all parts of the vn.

Opened for the season—D. S. Africa's soda ntain.

Sparkling—The show-window at Corbin's e Hive.

The Sabbath Schools in this place are large- attended.

The Williamsburg *Temperance Vindicator* has spended.

Several circuses are wending their way in s direction.

The music of the "Spheres"—Songs about man's rights.

Horse thieves are operating in the eastern rt of the State.

A majority of our farmers have finished wing their oats.

The weather prophets are already predict- g a warm summer.

An early spring—Jumping out of bed at ree in the morning.

A nuisance—The loafers who roost about r office door and steps.

Miss Anna Dickinson lectures in Tyrone on turday evening, 22d inst.

Beware of traveling humbugs—especi ally sh linen table cloth peddlers.

Street bridges are to be laid at the corner Washington and Fifth streets.

The editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* has en sued for libel by Hon. Jerry Black.

David Wilson, Esq., has retired from the itorial chair of the Juniata *Republican*.

A new line of daily stages has been started tween McAlavy's Fort and Petersburg.

Our friend Roman is making some hand- me improvements in the rear of his store.

The Coleman Children will hold forth in nter's Hall on the 13th, 14th and 15th inst.

Mr. George A. Port has commenced the ndation for a new house opposite our office.

No wonder that the female sex are so obsti- te. The Latin word for a woman is "mulier."

The man who sat down on a paper of carpet ils, said they reminded him of the income x.

The fruit trees are budding rapidly, and me of the earlier varieties are already in oom.

The scholars of the public schools, in this ace, enjoyed a ramble in the woods one day st week.

Suits for $25,000 unpaid wages have been stituted by forty-one employees of the Pitts- rgh Paper.

A new book and stationery store has been ened in the room recently occupied by the e Hive Grocery.

Senator Scott and Congressman Speer will ease accept our thanks for continued favors om Washington.

Just the thing—Our new pencil, for scrib- ing items. The thoughful donor will please cept our warmest thanks.

Rats ate the tails off nine little pigs belong- g to our friend Geo. W. Mattern, of Franklin wnship, a few nights ago.

The new church edifice in West Huntingdon approaching completion. Its exterior pre- nts quite a neat appearance.

The last instance of modesty is that of a dy who refused to wear a watch in her bo- om because it had hands and a face.

Those gentlemen who grumble most about e cost of public improvements want the lar- st kind of price for their houses and lots.

Mr. Andrew Leonard, an engineer on the enn'a. R. R., had the end taken off the mid- le finger of his right hand, one day last week.

Now is the time to have cellars cleaned of erything that is calculated to generate foul ases. They should be thoroughly ventilated nd whitewashed.

A young colored girl in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, filled a lighted lamp ith carbon oil. She went where "the wood- ine twineth."

A young man who was caught straining his weetheart to his bosom the other night, jus- fies himself on the ground that he has a right strain his own honey.

Dr. Gleason, who some time ago exhibited whole car load of skeletons in this place, as arrested in Reading the other day, for oing business without license.

The owners of the Freedom Iron and Steel ompany, near Lewistown, have changed the rm name to the Logan Iron and Steel Com- any, and will resume operations in a short me.

Cut about an inch and a half off the hind gs of a straight-back chair, and you have ne of the most pleasant and comfortable seats naginable. Don't take what we say for ranted, but try the experiment

A brutal old bachelor declares that pretty omen kiss one another on coming into a oom because it is a graceful custom; they do ne same on going away because they are de- ghted to lose sight of one another.

Capt. G. Nelson Smith, late of the Johns- own *Echo*, has made a financial raise, caused y the advance in value of a section of Texas nd he received for services in the Texan Re ublic cause before the annexation.

The young gentleman who sang:

"My heart and lute is all the store
That I can bring to thee,"

as solemnly assured by the young lady's pa- ental relative, that it would be quite impos- ible to support a family upon the receipts of uch a *store*, and earnestly enjoined him not o undertake the experiment with any member f his family.

BEDFORD COUNTY ITEMS.—The Bedford and Bridgeport R. R. company have removed their office to Philadelphia.

The Stony Lick school house, in Southampton township, Bedford county, was burned to the ground week before last.

Jackson Stuckey, of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, sticks to a farm to which his predecessors stuck, the deed says since May 29, 1767.

The Cambria Iron Company have been prospecting for iron ore on the farm of G. Bender, in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, and have been pleased enough to buy the farm for $17,000.

George E. McEldowny had his hand badly crushed and lacerated by a huge stone falling on it while working at the railroad bridge below Bedford. He will not be able to resume work for some.

On Wednesday week as Mr. and Mrs. John Shoemaker, of Bedford, were driving in a buggy, in Friends Cove, the horses became unmanageable and ran off, throwing both out, badly fracturing one of Mrs. S's legs and severely bruising her husband.

The Kemble Coal & Iron Company, at Riddlesburg, is one of the best and most prosperous companies in the country. They pay their hands in cash, and as a consequence the population is increasing, new buildings are going up, and the country all around is flourishing, instead of being blighted by company stores.

Henry Armstrong, about a year ago, sustained a serious injury to his arm, by a railroad accident. The arm grew worse, and to save his life, it was necessary to disarticulate the shoulder joint, which was performed at Bedford, by Dr. Wm. H. Watson, and Armstrong is recovering. About 50 per cent of those thus operated upon die. Dr. Watson is one of the most skillful surgeons in the State. —*Hol. Register.*

Last week James Deyarmin, of Bloody Run, in attempting to clean a well on the property of Jacob Barnhart, almost lost his life. The first time he went down he was drawn up almost suffocated; the second time a good deal more so; the third time so nearly that it took three or four hours to restore him to consciousness. Most people after one trial would have concluded to let well enough alone.

Pattonsville, Bedford county, is destined to become a good country town in a very short time. There has been greater improvement there during the past year than in any other village in that section of the country. All that neighborhood wants is a better outlet, and it will have it, before this time next year, or we are much mistaken.

Last Sabbath evening, the tenant house on Mr. M. Fox's farm, about a mile from Woodberry, was entirely destroyed by fire. The family which had occupied it the past year had moved out the week before, and the house was being repaired for a new tenant. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the carpenter's tools, which were left in the house on Saturday night, were found scattered along a bank some distance from the house. We have not ascertained the amount of loss, but understand there was no insurance.—*Inquirer.*

On Friday last, a car load of coal was manifested over the Morrison's Cove Railroad to Bear's, at the Gap, and by the middle of this month, trains will be running regularly to the Gap, and the prospects are that within another year this road will be completed to Martinsburg, when it will be further extended to connect with the Broad Top road, at some point between Hopewell and Bloody Run. Then we will have, from Hollidaysburg to Bedford, a continuous route and we may reasonably expect that nine-tenths, of all the passenger travel to that place and the Bedford Springs, that now goes by way of Broad Top, will prefer this road, and avoid the dangerous trestle work, which has heretofore been the great objection to the Broad Top Railroad.—*Register.*

Olivia Encampment, No. 206, I. O. O. F., was formally instituted at this place on last Friday evening. The ceremonies were performed by J. R Durborrow, Esq., D. D. G. P., assisted by Dr. C. N. Hickkok, G. R. to G. L. U. S., T. R. Gettys, P. D. D. G. P. and Patriarchs John Tylor, Levi Smith, A. B. Carver and D. W. Crouse. The following elective officers of the Encampment were duly installed:

C. P.—M. D. Barndollar; H. P.—D. S. Elliott; S. W.—J. Baughman; J. W.—A. J. Gienger; S.—S. Dubois; T.—William Masters.

The Encampment starts under most favorable auspices, and promises soon to become one of the most flourishing in the District.—*Press.*

Maj. D. W. Mullin, U. S. Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor for this county, met with an accident, near Hopewell, on last Thursday, by which he came near losing his own life and that of a valuable horse which he was driving. The Major was travelling in the direction of this place in his sulky, and, nearing a small bridge which crosses Yellow Creek, this side of Hopewell discovered that the structure was impassible, and thinking that he could ford the stream, below, he drove in. He had advanced but a short distance when the animal he was driving suddenly plunged beneath his depth. Knowing that safety depended on keeping the horses head in the direction of the other shore, he urged him forward, but the swollen condition of the stream carried the vehicle downwards and prevented him from striking the desired point. He finally succeeded in getting near shore and endeavored to land, but the horse in attempting to scale the steep bank, was thrown back upon the sulky, and it was only with the greatest exertion that the Major was enabled to extricate himself and reach the shore. Throwing off his heavy overcoat, he next turned his attention to saving the horse, and sprang into the water for that purpose, but it was not until assisted by some teamsters who fortunately happened that way, that he was enabled to get the animal out of the stream. Luckily no further damage was sustained than a complete ducking, and after resting his faithful horse, the Major repaired to the house of Mr. A. S. Ritchey, and dried his clothing, after which he took his way to Bedford, feeling that he had indeed made a narrow escape with his life. We are informed that all the bridges between here and Hopewell are merely miserable man traps, and it will not be until some life is lost that they will be repaired.—*Bedford County Press.*

A FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE—*A Man under the influence of liquor shoots himself through the heart.*—On last Friday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the town of Huntingdon was thrown into a high state of excitement by a report that John Schmearsman, the proprietor of a Lager Beer and Billiard Saloon, opposite the Morrison House, on the west corner of Allegheny and Third streets, had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver. The facts of the case are about these: Schmearsman had been drinking freely through the day and in the evening he procurred a horse and buggy and drove out in the direction of Alexandria. A short distance beyond Smithfield, in full view of several persons, his horse pursuing a very moderate gate, he drew out a revolver and shot himself, the ball entering the heart. An inquest was held eliciting the facts above stated. He leaves a wife and two small children. He appeared to be doing a brisk business. This is the second victim upon the altar of Bacchus in the short space of two or three weeks which we have been compelled to chronicle. Who is the next victim?

SKETCH NO. 3.—*Dear Editor*: Our sketch for this time is "Barree" township, one of the oldest in the County—organized in 1788. In area it contains about forty eight square miles, being about twelve miles long and four wide. Bounded on the north by Franklin township and Centre county, on the east by Jackson township, on the south by Mifflin county and Brady township and on the west by Henderson, Oneida and West townships. It is one of the best agricultural districts in the county. It is also well watered, the principal streams are Shavers creek and Stone creek, with its east branch which is merged in the main stream a short distance above Crownover's Mill. It has its due proportion of manufactories such as grist, saw mills, tanneries &c. Conprobst's and Crownover's grist mills are both within its borders.

Saulsburg is the capital of the "country" the place where elections are held, and where many make their headquarters when attending Stone Valley camp meetings. The population, according to the report of the last census is twelve hundred and thirty-seven. But then those assistant marshals are blamed with so many mistakes that this may be incorrect by one or two inhabitants

There are five churches. Two Methodist, one Presbyterian, one united Presbyterian and one Baptist. Two hotels, one in each of the flourishing villages of Manor Hill and Saulsburg. Three post offices, one in each of the above named places and one on the line of the Stone creek R. R., at Conpropst's mills.

Politically this township is Democratic by a small majority. The vote at the last Presidential election was, *one hundred and twenty-seven* for Seymour and *one hundred and twenty-five* for Grant.

This is the place of nativity of the late J. Sewell Stewart Esq., one of the most illustrious as well as genial members of the Hunting Bar. It is also the birth place of other noted and much respected gentlemen, a few of whom we will mention: M. B. Massey, Esq., J. W. Myton, Esq., members of the Bar, ex-sheriff Miller, Dr. D. P. Miller, of Huntingdon, Dr. M. Miller, of McAlevy's Fort, Mr. A. B. Miller one of the County Commissioners, Col John S. Miller an ex member of the House of Representatives and Mr. Jacob C. Miller an honest and enterprising farmer, who is now earnestly engaged in an effort to have the mineral resources of the township developed, which have recently been discovered on the Kidder Estate. I hope you will pardon my dwelling so long upon this one family, but I was constrained to do so because it is one of the best families in the county and it is noted for its fealty toward each other, which alas, too often is not the case with brothers.

We are next brought to speak of the schools. There are no private schools or academies. By the report of Mr. Tussey, the County Superintendant, for 1870, there are ten public schools. Eight male and two female teachers I judge the inhabitants are not strongly impressed with the idea of female suffrage, but this will be remedied when women are elected school directors under the new act. The average salary per month, is about thirty three dollars. No. of male scholars 271, females 163, average No. attending school 229. The amount of tax levied for school purposes was $1,622.99. The item in relation to the schools, we mention, is the length of term. We hesitate—regret to say that it is but *four* month in a year, when will the people have a proper appreciation for education.

By the county paper we are informed that in this section there is contained great mineral wealth. Several meetings have been held at the Forge school house, a company organized to make developments, test metals, solicit laborers, &c. Books opened to take stock, if we are not mistaken, at least there were "Books" present at different meetings. No doubt there will soon be a host of adventures on hand seeking fortunes, and Barree will become as famous as California. We will add this advice to the executive committee:

Do not make your shares of stock too small, and do not listen to the suggestions of any one, who like the man that said if the shares of the Stone creek R. R., stock were made *five dollas* he would take two. JUNIUS.

JURY LIST—APRIL TERM.

GRAND JURORS.

William Appleby, farmer, Dublin
William Africa, shoemaker, Huntingdon
Samuel Beaver, farmer, Penn
John B. Donaldson, laborer, Hopewell
Andrew Gleason, merchant, Carbon
Robert Given, farmer, Walker
Hord Gaghagan blacksmith, Huntingdon
M. S. Harrison, tinner, Shirleysburg
James Hutchison, farmer, Henderson
Henry Hudson, surveyor, Clay
Wm. Harvy, laborer, Jackson
Joel Isenberg, farmer, Cromwell
Thomas Irvin, farmer, Union
Christian Long, gentleman, Huntingdon
Joseph Miller, farmer, Shirley
James McElroy, clerk, Porter
Robert Oakman, farmer, Union
Alex Ramsey, farmer, Springfield
Alex Rouse, farmer, Tell
John Rowcroft, carpenter, Warriorsmark
Jonathan Wilson, farmer, West
George Walker, tinner Huntingdon
B. L. Wray, clerk, Franklin
Henry Wilson, farmer, Oneida

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Alex Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon
Peter N. Burkett, farmer, Warriorsmark
Wm Bollinger, farmer, Clay
Samuel Buck, farmer, Springfield
Alex Briggs, farmer, Tell
Daniel Berkstresser, farmer, Shirley
Isaac Brumbaugh, farmer, Cass
Abram Crothers, Inn keeper, Orbisonia
Richard Colegate, J. P., Shirley
Wm Clymans, constable, Dublin
Edward Couch, farmer, Barree
Andrew Chaney, farmer, Barree
James Clayton, farmer, Tell
John Cunningham, farmer, West
John M Donaldson, farmer, Lincoln
John C. Dixson, collier, Warriorsmark
Ephraim Doyle, cabinetmaker, Shirleysburg
A. W. Evans, J. P. Cassville
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell
Abram Grubb, farmer, Penn
Isaac C. Gorsuch, blacksmith, Brady
John Geninmore, farmer, Warriorsmark
John Graffius, farmer, West
Luther Hilenan, farmer, Cromwell
James Henderson, farmer, Cassville
Frank Harrison, tinner, Mt. Union
David Hamilton, farmer, Cass
Adam Hester, farmer, Clay
Allison Hester, laborer, Mapleton
Frederick Harmony, farmer, Shirley
John Hamilton, Carpenter, Coalmont
John Hutchison, farmer, Warriorsmark
Emanual Herncame, farmer, Shirley
Thidens Jackson, farmer, Barree
George Kimberland, farmer, Cromwell
J. Lamberson, merchant, Huntingdon
G. W. Lamberson, farmer, Springfield
Samuel Lutz, farmer, Shirley
Thomas J. Miller, farmer, Barree
Dennis McHugh, boss miner, Carbon
John F. Meninger, farmer, Clay
John Randolph, laborer, Jackson
Benedict Stevens, J. P., Springfield
John A. Spangler, farmer, Cass
A. W. Swoope, J. P. Mapleton
M. L. Shaffner, farmer, Brady
Edward Thompson, farmer, Juniata
John Whitehead, coal operator, Carbon

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter
William Burket, farmer, Warriorsmark
William Christy, J. P., Alexandria
Sherret Cummins, farmer, Jackson
David Cunningham, farmer, Jackson
Daniel Curtiman, farmer, Clay
Stewart Corbett, farmer, Lincoln
James G. Crothers, farmer, Brady
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Cass
William Decker, farmer, Jackson
James Duff, mason, Jackson
Michael Fogle, farmer, Dublin
John Fleaner, gentleman, Huntingdon
James Gleason, merchant, Carbon
Carmon T. Green, butcher, Barree
Geo. W. Wafley, farmer, Cromwell
Mordecai Henry, farmer, West
Richard D. Heck, farmer, Cromwell
Jacob Hoffman, tanner, Mt. Union
Jacob H. Isett, farmer, Penn
R. U. Jacob, coal dealer, Huntingdon
John Ketterman, farmer, Lincoln
Lewis Knode, farmer, Porter
John Minnick, tanner, Dublin
Hugh Madden, farmer, Cromwell
H. L. McCarthy, gentleman, Huntingdon
Abraham Moyaban, J. P., Penn
Charles McGill, farmer, Penn
Abraham Pheasant, farmer, Cass
William Reed, saddler, Penn
James Rhea, J. P., Tell
Joseph L. Replogle, farmer, Porter
David Reybold, shoemaker, Warriorsmark
J. P. Stevens, farmer, Clay
John W. Scott, founder, Tod
Adam Warfel, blacksmith, Brady

S. B. CHANEY, ESQ.—We failed to notice last week that our friend Chaney had retired from the dry goods trade, and accepted a position as salesman in the extensive hardware establishment of Wharton & Maguire, in this place. For several years past Mr. Chaney has been in the employ of Messrs. Cunningham & Carmon, and for the year just closed, has been doing business under the firm of S. B. Chaney & Co., during which period he has made hosts of friends by his gentlemanly attendance to the wants of his customers. In his new position we bespeak for him a liberal trade from our readers.

RAILROADS AND IRON WORKS IN FULTON COUNTY, PENNA.—The citizens of the northern portion of Fulton county are taking steps for the immediate construction of railroads which will bring their rich mineral lands at once into the market. Our columns recently contained an account of a large meeting held at Burnt Cabins, Fulton county, for the purpose of constructing a road from that point to Mount Union, Huntingdon county, on the Pennsylvania Central, a distance of about twenty five miles. Joseph Mifflin, Esq., is now engaged in surveying the route. A route is also to be surveyed from Burnt Cabins via Sideling Hill Gap to a point on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, to reach the bituminous coal of the Broad Top region. These roads when completed will be brought into connection with the Cumberland Valley at Chambersburg, by means of a road through Cowan's Gap, the route of which has already been surveyed.

The road through Cowan's and Sideling Hill Gaps to the south or southeast side of Broad Top, will form an important link in the long ago projected South Pennsylvania road. We hope to see the work vigorously prosecuted as it will still further open up and develop the immense mineral wealth of Southern Pennsylvania as well as afford the competition necessary to obtain fair rates of transportation.

The *Bedford Inquirer* clips from the *Fulton Republican* subsequent notice to this effect:

On last Friday, surveyors were at Burnt Cabins, preparing to survey a route for a road from Mt. Pleasant Iron Works to Orbisonia. Several routes are in contemplation; one by way of Fort Littleton, and then down the creek, the other by way of Shade Gap. We hope the survey will be made through Fort Littleton.

Apropos of the iron trade to be expected from this new railroad, the *Inquirer* notices the completion of the second stack at Broad Top:

The second stack at the Kemble Furnace, at Riddlesburg, was completed last week, and "fired up" on Saturday last, and on Monday morning the blast was put on. It has been in process of construction since last spring, and presents a finer appearance than No 1; the stone work being more regular and finer cut.

The stack is the same size as the other, viz: 60 feet high—45 of which is stone work and 16 boiler iron; width of both 14 feet, and tunnel head 8 feet, and is, in fact, an exact dublicate of No 1. The tunnel head, however, of the new furnace has a "Bell and Hopper," which forces all the gases down to the heating ovens and boilers, so that it is smokeless, and one unacquainted with it would never know it was in operation. Besides the new stack there have been also added a new engine and 6 boilers of same capacity and size as the old ones. 43 new coke ovens have been also built, of the same pattern as the others, and the scene around Riddlesburg at night is brilliant with the light from over eighty different ovens, making it as light as day.

No. 1 stack, which was put in blast July 3, 1869, is still running and doing well; the anticipation was for it to produce 150 tons per week, but it has exceeded that. Since January 1, it has been producing 170 to 182 tons per week—of good quality of iron. Riddlesburg now presents quite an animated appearance with the completed furnace in operation, which is one of the largest in the country. Its capacity judging from the product of stack No. 1, is from 340 to 350 tons per week or over 50 tons per day. It is the first large, hot blast furnace erected in our country. The erection and management from the beginning has been under Mr. David Worden, the present efficient Superintendent, and he has fully demonstrated that Bedford county can make iron as cheaply if not more cheaply than almost any other known locality in the country.—*U. S. Railroad and Mining Register.*

THE WORRIORS MARK SCHOOL—A LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—*Mr. Editor:* An impression has long since been made that school exhibitions should not be classed with the means used to promote an educational interest in our schools. It has been said that the hours intended for the study of important branches were taken to prepare for them. And that the excitement generated by such preparation would divert the attention of pupils from their more useful studies. I can not admit the objections advanced against them.

Thorough preparation may be made for an exhibition, or literary entertainment, at the close of a school, without consuming any school hours. With efficient organization, and two or three months to prepare, pupils can easily succeed without negiecting their studies.

Such an entertainment was gotten up by Mr. Weir's school in Warriors Marsh, in connection with several students of the Milton school, and a few belonging to others; wherein all study in connection with which, was done independent of school hours. And it is to tell your readers something about this, that I ask for this article a place in your paper. I think it is due to the parents, as well as the children, in this community whose zeal in the cause of education is so apparent, that a notice of the entertainment given here on the evening of March 28th, should be permitted a place in the public journals of the country.

The exercises consisted of declamations, dialogues, charades, tabelaus, songs, and vocal and instrumental music—the successful performance of which was evinced by the great interest manifested, from 7 o'clock till midnight, by several hundred of our best citizens. The room was as densely packed that ingress, and egress had to be made through the windows, which had to be taken out to afford sufficient ventillation. One lady swooned, and had to be removed through a window. On no occasion, within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, has there been so great an interest displayed as on this. And since the exhibition its grand success has been the only theme of discussion

Among the exercises many scenes in high life were portrayed, and many that would apply to other conditions of society, such as the would be aristocrat and opulent, the hypocritic, the woman in possession of her "rights," the talking world, the different sects, etc. Those who distinguished themselves most by their proficiency in the parts allotted to them and have thus merited the plaudits of the community are the two Miss Ralstons, Miss A. L. Patterson, H. E. Weston, L. Hutchison, C. B. Shank, A. Hyskell, and L. Addleman; and Messrs. J. Addleman, G. Devore, W. Patterson, J. Wills, and G. Guyer, and many others who deserve a place in this list.

"Be though the first true merit to befriend,
His praise is lost, who waits till all commend."

TEACHER.

JUDGE TAYLOR NOT DEAD.—On opening the Hollidaysburg *Register* we were startled by the heading, "Judge Taylor Gone!" We had not heard of the death of the distinguished judge who presides in the courts of the Twenty fourth judicial district. Happily, instead of an obituary there was half a column of flippant denunciation from which we gleaned the fact that the learned gentleman has consented to become an independendent candidate for president judge of the XXIVth judicial district at the next election. This determination of Judge Taylor will relieve the canvass for the judgeship of that district of its partisan features, and will defeat the designs of those who seek to drag the judiciary in the filth of party warfare. While Judge Taylor is a Republican, he is not a partisan. He has presided with eminent ability over the courts of the district for more than twenty years, and has a high reputation as a lawyer and a judge. Twice elected by the unanimous suffrages of his fellow citizens, his self-respect and his regard for the dignity of his position would not permit him to enter the arena of party, and struggle for a partisan nomination. George Taylor is one of the ornaments of the judiciary of Pennsylvania, and we hope he may live long to preside over the courts of the XXIVth district.—*From the Harrisburg Patriot.*

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEDFORD AND BRIDGEPORT RAILROAD—ALL ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE SPEEDY COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company, held on the 28th ult., at No. 218, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, a Committee was appointed to negotiate a loan for our Company. The Committee waited upon a number of the leading financial men of the State, and after mature deliberation concluded to adopt the proposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. By the terms agreed upon by the parties the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad Company is to grade and bridge their road from Mount Dallas to Bridgeport, a distance of about 30 miles, and prepare the same for the superstructure free from debt. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to furnish all the iron, rails, spikes, chairs, cross-ties and lay the track with all necessary sidings, and build depots, water, engine and other stations, and complete the entire line between the said points ready for traffic, and will receive in payment therefor all our first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, amounting to five hundred thousand dollars; said bonds to be secured by a mortgage. They will accept the ties already purchased at our contract prices. They agree further to extend our road within three years from its present terminus, at Bridgeport, to the Maryland State line, in the direction of the Cumberland coal mines, provided the proprietors of said coal mines, or railroad company or companies in Maryland will build a road from said mines to said State line so as to connect with said extention.

The Company have information from C. H. Dalton, President of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company located at Boston, Mass., (where a vast amount of the Cumberland coal is consumed) that a connection with us is highly desirable. Inasmuch as this is the shortest and most direct route from these celebrated coal fields to the manufacturing cities of the Eastern sea-board, we predict the early completion of this connecting link. We shall hail this as the era of increased traffic over the Broad Top Road, which we hope will ultimate in the completion of a road along our Southern border so long needed.

The speedy completion of our road is now assured, and there is no good reason why the cars should not be running from Mount Dallas to Bridgeport by the first day of August at the furthest.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL.—Stated Meeting, April 7, 1871.—Present, Chief Burgess Elliott, Asst. Burgesses Africa and Murray. Council Messrs. Strickler, Miller, Williamson, Carmon, Henry and Port.

The minutes of the last stated meeting were read, adopted and approved.

Mr. Williamson presented a petition of Wm. Sallards, who was a private in company A, 84th Regt. of Pa. Volunteers, representing that he re-enlisted and was mustered into the service of the United States, on the 1st day of January, 1864, and credited himself to the borough of Huntingdon; and praying that he may be paid a bounty, etc.

The petition was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Miller, Strickler and Murray.

A petition of citizens of the borough praying the erection of public lamps at certain points on 7th street, was read, and on motion, was referred to the committee on streets, with instructions to make the necessary examinations and cause lamps to be erected at such points named in the petition, and at such other places in the borough as in their judgment the convenience of the citizens requires.

The committee on finance made a report of a settlement had with the late and present weighmasters. The accompanying papers were read and ordered to be filed. And on motion, the committee was instructed to cause the ordinance relative to the weigh scales to be enforced.

A communication from Richard Langdon, proposing to rent the weigh scales, was read, and on motion, the Secretary was directed to inform him that the council deems it inexpedient to lease the scales.

On motion of Mr. Murray, it was

Resolved, That a special committee of three shall be appointed by the Chief Burgess to draft and report to the next meeting a general ordinance on the subject of obstructing the streets.

Whereupon the Chief Burgess appointed Messrs. Murray, Africa and Williamson, said committee.

On motion of Mr. Africa, the Sexton of the Cemetery was instructed to cause the hedge fence and trees to be trimmed.

The Treasurer was directed to collect the bill against David Rohn for rent for the northern cemetery lot.

Bills were read and orders granted as follows, to wit:

Alex. Elliott, lamps, oil, freight, etc.,	$25 32
D. Speck, 12 chestnut posts, at 40 cents.	3 80
John Flenner, Judge of election,	1 50
John H. Wesbrook, inspector,	1 50
James Kelley, clerk.	1 50
Huntingdon Gas Co., gas for March.	25 00
Check Roll for March, 1871,	25 00

MIRIMAR RAILROAD.—Capt. Jos. Mifflin, with a corps of engineers, is now engaged by authority of the board of Directors of the Mirimar Railroad company, in making the preliminary surveys west of the North Mountain with a view to extend their road directly to the Broad Top coal fields. The route upon which the engineers are now engaged, between Burnt Cabins and Broad Top, is reported to be entirely practicable, and a road of easy curves and light grades can be built over it at a very moderate cost. Eastward from Burnt Cabins, via. Cowan's Gap to Loudon the route has heretofore been located and is also of an easy character. It is the intention to put this part of the road under immediate contract, so as to connect, for the time being, with the Cumberland Valley Railroad, via: the Mercersburg and Loudon Road, at Marion, thus giving to the people of the Cumberland Valley at once direct access to the Broad Top coal fields. Immediately upon the completion of the surveys west of the mountains, surveys will be made from Cleversburg by the way of Fayetteville, Mt. Alto to Waynesboro', with a view to connect with the Western Maryland Railroad at a point near the latter place. By this route our people will be brought in direct communication with the coal fields of the upper Potomac, and also some thirty miles nearer to the Baltimore markets than by the present route via Bridgeport and York. A survey of the country between Cleversburg and Roxbury will also be made with a view to extend the Marimar road directly to the Broad Top regions.—*Cleversburg Broad Axe.*

BOY KILLED.—A lad named Baer, aged 12 or 13 years, son of the late Benj. Baer of this city, was instantly killed on Wednesday afternoon last by being run over by a section of eight cars as they were being switched off on to the track leading to the company's shops at the upper end of the city. We are informed that he left home on Tuesday morning, against his mother's injunctions, and that nothing was heard from him except a vague report that he had gone west. This, we believe, proved to be the case, and that he was on his way back on a freight train, which he alighted from a short distance above town, and joined another boy and the two sat for sometime on the embankment until the train that supplies the shops here with coal came along, when Baer started to mount the first section in order to ride down into town, when he slipped, or stumbled, and fell immediately across the track and the whole eight cars passed over his neck and shoulders. What a warning to boys in the habit of disobeying their parents! The family seem to be fatal to accidents. Benj. Baer, the father of this lad, died a few years ago from the effects of an accident received in one of the company's shops here, and an older brother was blown to atoms by the explosion of a steam boiler at a saw mill two or three miles from this city.—*Altoona Sun.*

If you want the best cigars, and tobacco in town call at D. Africa's, No 230 Rail Road street. Apr. 12, 1.

TO NEBRASKA, CALIFORNIA, AND KANSAS, AND THE B. & M. R. R. LANDS.—The "Burlington Route," so called, lies right in the path of the Star of Empire. It runs almost immediately in the center of the great westward movement of emigration. Crossing Illinois and Iowa, it strikes the Missouri river at three points.

These three points are the gateways into three great sections of the trans-Missouri region.

The Northern gate is Omaha, where the great Pacific road will take you to the land of gold and grapes, sunny mountains, and perpetual summer.

The middle gate is Plattsmouth, which opens upon the south half of Nebraska, south of the Platte river, a region unsurpassed on the continent for agriculture and grazing. Just here are the B. & M. Railroad lands, concerning Geo. S. Harris, the land officer at Burlington, Iowa, can give you all information, and in the heart of them is Lincoln, the State Capital and present terminus of the road.

The Southern gate leads to Kansas, by connections with the St. Joe Road at Hamburg, running direct to St. Joe and Kansas City.

The trains of the Burlington run smoothly and safely, and make all connections. It run the best of coaches, Pullman Palace and Pullman dining cars, and should you take the journey for the journey's sake alone, you will be repaid; or take it to find a home or a farm and you cannot find either better than among the B. & M. lands, where you can buy on ten years' credit, and at a low price. tf.

THE Huntingdon JOURNAL has been digging at advertising agents, some of whom are bad enough, but it does not follow that the system itself is bad, if properly carried out. The JOURNAL professes to charge $100 per column for a year's advertising, say 25 inches. We have a contract with a leading advertising house, by which 25 inches would yield us $130. Deduct per centage, and it nets us $97 50, only $2 50 less than the JOURNAL asks, payable monthly in cash after first insertion. For our part we recognize few agents, and hold those who do to strict account. Except in rare instances, where trade answers the purpose of money, we refuse all offers of that kind, as we make it a point to deal with our patrons at home whenever we can use their goods.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

But friend, Frysinger, don't they make you do ten times as much work for your $97 50 as any of your other advertisers to an equal amount? One gentleman tells us that in a single contract for a column he set up at least twenty-four columns of matter. Where are the home parties that you would be willing to do as much for?

We learn from the Altoona *Tribune* the particulars of a shocking affair which recently occurred at Williamsburg, this county. It appears that five boys, about fifteen years of age each, obtained by some unknown means a quantity of whiskey of which they drank freely. One of the boys, named Meyers, seems to have drank more than his companions. At any rate he died from the effect of the liquor the next day. The other boys were also very sick but have recovered. It is not definitely known how they obtained the liquor, but it is said that the matter will be properly investigated.—*Hol. Standard.*

WE list week published an article from the *Pilgrim* cautioning the public against an impostor named Michael Bogon. We are since satisfied that great injustice has been done Mr. Bogon. We have the testimony of the best citizens of Bedford county in his favor. His business is an honorable one, and he deals honorably. We take all back said in the paper and hope the *Pilgrim* will do likewise.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending April 8, 1871.....	8,433
Same date last year.....	7,235
Increase for week.....	1,143
Shipped for the year 1871.....	82,138
Same date last year.....	66,016
Increase for year 1871.....	16,122

PERSONAL.—Our friend L. Frank Watson has accepted the position of salesman in the mammoth store of March & Bro., where he will be happy to see his numerous friends. Frank is one of the best clerks and cleverest fellows this side of sun down, and, we congratulate the Messrs. March upon their good fortune in securing his services.

A GAY and witty young lady, of our acquaintance, has a "deary" named in honor of our illustrious first "parient," who is very devoted. She was visiting a friend, not long since, some distance from home, when some one casually inquired how she intended to return home. She promptly replied by ADAM'S express. A model Eve she will make.

A BIG SMASH UP.—A freight train, on last Wednesday evening, was thrown from the track, about three miles west of Huntingdon, by the breaking of an axle, and seven cars broken to pieces. The trains were delayed for several hours but before noon on Thursday they were runing again as regular as clock works.

GONE EAST.—Our friend Wm. March, of the firm of March & Bro., is now in the eastern cities purchasing a stock of new goods for the Spring trade, and in order to make room for their new goods have reduced the price of the old ones to fabulously low rates. Wait for March & Bro., if you want bargains.

A FEW very desirable building lots in West Huntingdon, may be had from first hands, at original prices. At the rate they are now selling, they will soon be all sold, and then parties wishing to build, will be obliged to look to second hands, and pay advanced prices. Parties who bought

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Farmer's Clubs.

The tendency to establish in all parts of our State "Farmers' Clubs," and local agricultural societies, is an indication of increasing intelligence among that portion of our population. The meeting together of farmers to discuss the principles of agriculture, to compare methods of cultivating the soil, the rotation of crops, and the relative value of farm products, must unquestionably result in much good to the whole community. This practice has been adopted in England, and is highly commended. The *Gardener's Chronicle* says:

The activity of farmer's clubs seems to us the most striking feature of current agricultural history. There is nothing like it in any other professions. To be sure, no other professions numbers so many members on a given area of the country, but this is not true of them as congregated in our larger towns. Where, however, will you find elsewhere that constant activity of the professional mutual improvement principal, whether in town or country, which one witnesses continually in agriculture? Every locality has its plowing match and club, every market town its monthly meeting for discussion, every province its great summer meeting, and each of the three kingdoms its national gathering and exhibition. And as if these were insufficient to satisfy the appetite for social co-operation, there has grown up another great organization within the last two years, and chambers of agricultural have every where been constitued for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the agricultural body on public as well as professional questions, and of thereafter urging that opinon wherever it may best bear fruit. And certainly there is no lack of energy or ability n the management of all these institutions. What capital speeches are heard at their meetings! What excellent papers are read! Take them as reported week by week in the agricultural journals, and one is most favorably impressed by the knowledge and ability displayed; there is no better essay anywhere, not even in the pages of our annual volumes of Society Transactions, where everything is the result of laborious care and thought, that will excel the speeches on that most important agricultural subject at this season of the year, the provision of winter food for stock, which are reported from the East Lothian agricultural society to-day, as having been spoken on the occasion of a recent meeting by three farmers' club, although its surviving original members are now all gray-haired men, is still never at a loss for new subjects on which to direct its attention. Its last year's list is full of practical and scientific interest—grass-land management, sewerage farming, land exhaustion, English tenant-right, local agricultural difficulties and successes, the principles by which the size of farms should be regulated, there is a touch here and there all over the field for agricultural discussion, and this year's list is as good.

Early Chickens.

The season of the year has now fully arrived when breeders ought to have their stock mated and placed in breeding pens, and whenever a hen signs of incubation, no time should be lost in placing eggs under her. The early hatched chicken has many advantages over those of later birth; it should be borne in mind that it is in early chickenhood the frame is made that will hereafter place it in the rank of the large birds of its breed. And although feeding has much to do in the production of size and maturity other things being equal, the early chicken is sure to be the best. It behooves breeders, then, who wish to excel in this respect, to produce early chickens, although at the cost of considerably more care and attention than is necessary in the raising of those at a later period in the season.—*Poultry Chronicle.*

Hens.

Keep them in the fowl-house or under sunny latticed sheds all the time, unless the days are very warm, and then let them out of the house for a run, only for an hour or two when the sun is highest. If they become thoroughly chilled they will not recover from it for several days. Variety in food is something that should never be forgotten. Corn is a staple; but oats, buckwheat, and mush made of Indian meal, fed warm, should be used on alternate days. To insure health, where the ground is not bare, fowls should always have cabbage to pick over, and some pork scrap cake or other animal food to supply the lack of insect food. Warm water is better than cold for their drink, and there should always be an abundance within easy reach. Do not forget oyster-shells, which are far better than lime-plastering. And to give some interest to poultry operations, a debit and credit account with the fowls is always in order, and always conduces to the best results.—*Hearth and Home.*

Feeding Horses too Much Hay.

Of all our domestic animals, there are none require more systematic feeding than the horse. A horse should be fed regularly, and in moderate quantities, and worked judiciously. A horse fed in this way may be kept at a moderate cost, and will be more healthy and perform more labor, than if fed highly, or as many we know of, are in the habit of feeding their horses. They will surely eat enough to injure them if they can get it. When hay is kept constantly before them, horses are apt to spend their time in throwing it around topsy turvey in the rack, they soon become disatisfied with their food, and lose their keen relish for it. The general practice should be to feed regularly three times a day.

☞A Michigan woman found a live lizzard in the heart of a potato, with no visable means of ingress, and has become insane in an attempt to decide whether the potato hatched the lizzard from the seed, or the lizzard grew the potato as a sort of overcoat.

The Home Circle.

The Land vs. The Sea.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: England is gradually approaching America. If the process which has been going on for many hundred years continues unchecked for as many thousands, the inhabitants of the State of Labrador may look across the gradually narrowing waste of waters in the year of our Lord 11,871, and see the west coast of England so near that the Atlantic will be r duced to a strait. It is a well-known fact that the sea is encroaching slowly upon the east coast of England, and that on the west the land is going on the sea. The latest startling reminder of this is a landslip at Whitby, a town on the sea to the north of Scarborough. The people living under what is known as the East Cliff late one night in December last were rudly aroued from their slumbers by the cracking of walls and ceilings, which told them their real estate was about to be "conveyed" in a manner extremely unsatisfactory to the owners. The alarm spread and by moonlight the people prepared to move their goods. The mass of earth moved steadily but slowly, and by the next morning it had come to rest, a large part of the next village and the whole of the village graveyard had been pushed out to sea, where the waves were tearing to pieces the frail houses and preparing their forces for a new attack on the cliff. Fortunately the motion of the caving earth was so slow that there was no loss of life, but the destruction of property was great. It is eighty-three years since a similar slip occurred near Whitby, but elsewhere on the coast the progress of the sea has been greater and not less perceptible because unmarked by extensive caving like that which has just taken place. On old Yorkshire maps are still to be seen, beyond the present coast line, the names of a dozen places "lost at sea," and authentic record exists that Hornsea, now a coast town, was once ten miles inland.

Count Moltke.

The most potential man in the world just now, says the London *Lancet*, is General Moltke, and the days of his years are three score and ten. We will leave military critics to do justice to the military genius of Moltke, and to say where he is to be placed in comparrison with Grant, Wellington, and Napoleon, and Marlborough, and the older heroes of the world. What we design now is much more simple, but equally interesting. The "still strong man," about whom one hears so little, who can be "interviewed" only by Bismarck and by the royal family of Prussia, and without whom all Bismarck's grand designs might have been unavailing, the man who is renewing the art of war, and concentrating with such terrible efficiency the whole force and manhood and discipline of Germany, is seventy years old. The king of Prussia, himself, is seventy-three, has made him a count in honor of his seventieth birthday; but to us it is far more interesting to know that he has reached that age than to hear that he has become Count Moltke. Grant is not yet fifty years old. Marlborough was all done with war by the time he was sixty. Napoleon died at the age of fifty-two. Wellington's military career was over before the age which Moltke began to distinguish himself. Indeed, before the war with Austria, Moltke had kept his power and genius very much to himself. Here, then, is a point for physiologists, that a man of seventy may alter the complexion of the world, and the relation of nations, and the history of civilization; that he may at this age have physical power of going through arduous bodily exertion and mental power for solving the most tremendous military problems. Meantime, let the eaxmple of Moltke cheer old men, and make many young men more modest.

Guard Against Vulgarity.

We especially commend the following extract to the thoughtful study of the young. Nothing is so disgusting and repugnant to the feelings of the noble and good as to hear the young, or even the old, use, profane, low, or vulgar language. The young of our towns are particularly guilty of profanity. In our day it seems the "boy" does not feel himself a "man" unless he can excel in this great sin. "We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not strictly proper. Use no profane expression—allude to no sentence that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of babitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your heart. When you grow up you will find at your tongue's end some expression which you would not use for any money. It was used when quite young. By using care you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick and become delirious. In these moments they used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they caused; they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood, and though years had passed since, they had been indellibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, you who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves."

A Beautiful Sentiment.

Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat a first glides down the narrow channel through the playful murmurings of the little brook and the winding of the grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy to hope, and grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing around us—are excited at some short-lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked—we cannot be delayed; whethar rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home, till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of farther voyage there is no witness save the Infinite and Eternal.

I COMMITTED one fatal error in my youth and dearly have I abided it. I started in life without an object, even without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and to the full I indulged the disposition. I said to myself: "I have all that I see others contending for; why should I struggle?" I knew not the curse that lights on those who have never to struggle for anything. Had I created for myself a definite pursuit—literally, scientific, artistic, social, political, no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome—I might have been happy. I feel this now—too late! The power is gone. Habits have become chains. Through all the profitless years gone by, I seek vainly for something to remember with pride, or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have thrown away a life. I feel, sometimes, as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for. I am an unhappy man.—*Robert Dale Owen.*

Miscellaneous.

DRUGS!! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

(Stock New and perfectly Pure,)

J. R. PATTON

Near the Depot, Huntingdon, Pa.

PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,
NOTIONS, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
TOBACCO, SEGARS, AND PIPES,

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Crackers, Nuts, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.,

Choice Wines, Brandy, Gin, &c., &c.,

and pure old Monongahela Rye whisky for family medicinal use.

Special care given to filling Prescriptions.

Call at the Depot Drug Store for any and everything you may need in our line.

MEDICINES. MEDICINES.
Jan. 4, '71.

Clothing.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

The Largest Stock; the Finest Goods; the Newest styles; the Best Workmanship; the Greatest Variety, at MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

In BOYS' WEAR we have every kind of material and every variety of styles suitable for YOUTH from 16 to 20, BOYS from 9 to 16, and CHILDREN from 5 to 9 years all durable and strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our PRICES are astonishingly low. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S OAK HALL.

We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than OAK HALL for satisfactory Clothing and satisfactory Prices. Full Stock all the year round. MARKET and SIXTH Streets.

Our CUSTOM WORK is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. MARKET and SIXTH Sts.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

jan18

REMOVAL.
READ, PAUSE AND REFLECT.

SEEK NO FURTHER

FOR A CHEAPER, BETTER SELECTED AND MORE FASHIONABLE

STOCK OF CLOTHING,

Than that at

GEORGE F. MARSH'S,

in the second story of Read's new building, on Hill street, cannot be found, besides a fine assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

he is prepared to offer to the public the finest line of

AMERICAN, ENGLISH & FRENCH CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

ever brought to town, which will be *MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES,* at rates never before equalled since the war.

Those in want of Clothing will consult their own interest by examining my goods and learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Thankful for past patronage and being determined to guard his customer's interests, he solicits a continuance of the same.

GEO. F. MARSH.

Jan. 4, '71.

1871. 1871

CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING,

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material and made in the best workmanlike manner, call a H. ROMAN'S, opposite the Franklin House, in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, LADIES' GAITERS, GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR FEET.

Ladies wishing to be supplied with neat and good shoes, will find it to their advantage to call on

DANIEL HERTZLER & BRO.,

at their shop, on Railroad street, opposite the Broad Top Depot, where they can be supplied with almost every style, at moderate prices.

Gentlemen having repairing they wish durably and neatly executed, will be promptly attended to by giving them a call.

Terms CASH.

HERTZLER & BRO.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Planing Mills, Furniture, &c.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are o fered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.

BURCHINELLS'

NEW PLANING MILL.

T. Burchinell & Son having just completed the erection of a first-class Planing Mill at Huntingdon, Pa., are prepared to fill all orders for Building Materials of all kinds, such as yellow and white pine flooring, Weather boarding, Door and Window Frames, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, Doors, Brackets and Scroll Work at shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Wood Mouldings of every description, and turned work in all its varieties. Their mill being situated on the main line of the Penna. Railroad and Canal, they enjoy superior facilities for the shipment of material to all sections of the State.

The senior proprietor of the firm being a practical builder and architect is prepared to furnish plans, specifications and detailed drawings for buildings in whole or in part as may be desired.

All orders promptly and faithfully filled.

Address

T. BURCHINELL & SON.
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

THE HUNTINGDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Is now prepared to fill orders for

FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING, DOORS, SASH,

and, in short, to do all kinds of

CARPENTER WORK,

to furnish Hubs, Spokes, and Felloes, in quantities and receive orders for

FURNITURE.

A large supply of Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand.

All orders should be addressed to

D. W. ARTLEY, President,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

Tobacco.

TOBACCO, SNUFF SEGARS.

JACKSON LAMBERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO, SEGARS, SNUFFS, POUCHES,

Segar Cases, Notions, and a general variety of articles usually found in first-class stores, two doors south of the "Bee Hive."

Country merchants supplied with all kinds of Tobacco, Segars, &c., at lowest possible rates.

I respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage. jan.4,'71.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,

Hemlock and Pine Bill Stuff, Boards, Plank, Shingling, Plastering and Shingling Lath, constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice, at lowest cash prices. Worked Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Door and Window Frames furnished at manufacturer's prices. Grain and Country produce generally bought at market prices.

WAGONER & BRO,
Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

Jan. 4, '71.

LIME,

From the Kiln of George Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the H. & B. T. Railroad.

Apply to Henry Leister, "Broad Top House."

Jan. 4, '71.

Miscellaneous.

1871. 1871.

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

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One of the LARGEST, LIVLIEST and most WIDELY CIRCULATED PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE DAILY DISPATCH

Is printed from new type, on fine white paper is independent in politics, and contains THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS of matter, embracing

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SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH.

A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

In issuing their Prospectus for 1871, it affords the Publishers gratification to be able to state that their WEEKLY, like their DAILY, enters upon the new year under flattering auspices. It has been enlarged to more than double its former size, and now contains

THIRTY-SIX COLUMNS

Of matter, printed on clear new type, making it one of the handsomest, as it long has been one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, Weeklies in the country.

It contains all the Latest News of the day—Political, Commercial and General, and as an entertaining and receptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Is not excelled by any paper in the State. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is furnished to single subscribers at $1 50, or in clubs of 10 to one address at $1 each, with a free paper to the party getting up the club.

Subscribers may remit us by mail, either in bills or by Postoffice order, which is the safer mode. Postmasters receiving subscriptions for the DISPATCH, either Daily or Weekly, are authorized to retain 20 per cent. on our published ratts, for single subscribers, or 10 per cent. on our club rates of ten papers for $10.

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A CHOICE FAMILY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

NEWS, LITERATURE, PERSONAL AND POLITICAL GOSSIP, &c.

Is published every Sunday morning, and is one of the most entertaining, instructive and readable journals published.

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

Is furnished to single subscribers, by mail, at $2 00 and to clubs of ten or over, at $1 50 each per annum. Address

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Publishers of Daily, Weekly and Sunday Dispatch.

(DISPATCH IRON BUILDINGS.)

67 AND 69 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jan.18,1871.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

THE WEEKLY STATE JOURNAL

Was established at Harrisburg to supply a want long felt in all parts of the State. No effort will be spared to make it an acceptable weekly visitor to the intelligent families of Pennsylvania. It will be devoted to Independent Journalism, will defend and advocate the rights and interests of the people and will assist every effort to advance the religious educational, moral and social condition of humanity. So long as the Republican party continues to be, as it now is, more than any other political organization, the enactor and defender of liberal and impartial laws, the protector of American Labor, the promotor of American Manufactures, and the leader in all great reforms, the Journal will advocate its principles and defend its policies.

The mining and manufacturing interests of the State, and the rights of the laboring men employed therein, shall always find favor in these columns. National and State measures proposed and enacted for the protection of American industry will ever be urged, advocated, and defended. The latest news, political, commercial, agricultural and social from all parts of the world, will be published weekly.

The proceedings of the Legislature throughout the session will be reported fully and promptly, so that the readers of the Journal may know what is transpiring at the State Capital. The Weekly Journal, like the Daily, is a first-class newspaper, thoroughly sound in politics, education, temperance and religion. It is a good agricultural paper, a good educational paper, a good temperance paper, a good religious paper, a good family newspaper.

The Journal is published by the "Harrisbnrg Printing Association," a corporation chartered by the Legislature, and composed of gentlemen of ample means, whose sole purpose is to publish a first class newspaper for Pennsylvania. The best talent and the ablest writers have been employed to conduct the affairs, and contribute to the columns of The Journal.

Send for specimen copies of Daily and Weekly. The club rates have been placed low, so that all may secure the paper at the smallest possible cost.

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An extra copy will, in every case, be sent to the person who gets up the club.

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STATE JOURNAL,
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FARMERS AND CATTLE DEALERS

Only *one trial* is asked for, after which you will *never be without it!*

The greatest and only *warranted* Cattle Medicine in the market, you find in Wittich's Radical Rinderpest Remedy, in three

DIFFERENT PREPARATIONS.

No. 1, Against any sickness of the Cattle, like Cold, Cough, Hardening of the Udder, Rotten Hoof etc. Every Farmer should keep it always on hand.

No. 2, Against Lung disease, etc., and No. 3, against the horrible Rinderpest or Cattle plague. The No. 1, used in time will prevent any outbreak of the pestilence.

Full directions on each bottle, and by using it strictly according to them, *the cure is warranted!* Price $2 per bottle. Manufactured only by the Inventor.

Dr. Fr. WITTICH,
964. North 8th Street
Philadelphia.

For sale at S. S. Smith's Drug Store Huntingdon,

Agent for Huntingdon Co., Penn'a.

Dec. 14-2m-*

USE THE RED HORSE POWDERS.

Horses cured of Glanders.—Aaron Snyder, U. S. Assistant Assessor, Mount Ætna, Pa. C. Bacon, Livery Stable, Sunbury. Horses cured of Founder.—Wolf & Wilhelm, Danville, Pa.; A. Ellis, Merchant, Washingtonville, Pa.; A. Sloanaker, Jersey. Horses cured of Lung Fever.—Hess & Brother, Lewisburg, Pa. Horses cured of Colic.—Thomas Clingan, Union county, Pa. Hogs cured of Cholera.—H. Barr, H. & A. Cadwallader. Cows cured.—Dr. J. M'Cleery, H. M'Cormick, Milton, Pa. Chickens cured of Cholera and Gapes.—Dr. U. Q. Davis, Dr. D T. Kreps, C. W. Sticker, John & James Finney. Hundreds more could be cited whose Stock was saved by using the Red Horse Powder. Send for circulars of the wonderful cures performed. Prepared by Cyrus Brown. Druggist, Chemist and Horseman, Broadway, Milton, Pa.

Dec. 7, 1870.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

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So highly recommended by every person using the same.

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HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

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Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Medical.

THE KIDNEYS.

—:o:—

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lion, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz: the Upper, the Lower, the Nervous and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desiae to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to effect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism and gout affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommendee by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healty exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, women and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and have been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians, experiencing little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be a temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and fell as well in all respects, as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor—a nice tonic and invigorator of the system. I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he referms to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
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Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Philadelphia.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Judge, U. S. Court
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Govenor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor General, Washington, D. C., and many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggist and Dealears everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. *Price*—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

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NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS done up in steel engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

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A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY!

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VINEGAR BITTERS!

Hundreds of Thousands

Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

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FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

THEY ARE NOT A VILE

FANCY DRINK,

Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A PERFECT GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, thereby imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deservedly upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its unbending character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the most dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed, where are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, it should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the use of *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach *them*, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often entirely cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we do not publish the certificates of them here, or deem more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicines. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys is derived from its cures of many of which are truly marvellous. Invet erate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with the corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and hereditary disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination in the blood, they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely needs to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unsuspected tenant of the organism undermines the constitution and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal disease, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. At times it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occas